

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.]

SATURDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1833.

[NO. 2277.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GEO. NOTON,
CLERK OF THE PEACE.
BOMBAY, TOWN HALL,
3d October, 1833.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE Monthly Meeting of the committee will take place at the Club Room this day, the 5th instant, at 1/2 past 4 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, 5th October, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a vessel belonging to His Highness NABOB NASSEERUD DOWLA BAHADOOR, THE NIZAM of Hyderabad in the Deccan, will sail for JUDDA about the 15th November next, and will carry to that Port, and back to Bombay, all Pilgrims (to the extent her accommodations will admit) who may be disposed to proceed thither. They are to victual themselves, and those who first apply are to be accommodated in the order of their applications without any charges for Passage. Reference for the above to be made to NACODA LLEE BIN NASSEER, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & CO. of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st September, 1833.

استهوا رواه ميشو

چهار روز کار بکنند اقتدار نواب صاحب
نامدار ناصرالدوله در مقام عالی
حیدر آباد و کهن قریب تاریخ یافتند
ماه نویمبر آینده که تاریخ غریب
رجب البرجب باشد روانه بندر جده
خواهند شد و مردمان که اداوه حج
میگردانند در آن چهار روز بول
سوار کرده شوند و از آنجا بنظر حاجیان
منتهی آورده شوند اما هر کس خواهی
خود همراه گریزد و موافق گنجایش مکان
چهار روز سوار کرده شوند
و هر کس که پیشتر در خواست نماید
بدان موجب در چهار مکان خواهد
یافت و امین مطلب از نا خدا علی
بن ناصر کو و و افیس مستر ریجیسترس
و کپیشی میبایند در یافت خواهد شد
تاریخ ۱۲۴۹ سپتامبر ۱۸۳۳ عیسوی
موافق ۵ شوال ۱۲۴۹ هجری

જાહોર નામો

શ્રી.દાનજી.ની.હાથે.દરા.બા.દ.વા.લા.ન.વા.બ.
શાહજી.ના.શ.સિ.ર.દ.દ.લા.બા.હા.દ.ર.ને.અં.મ.
શાહજી.નું.વી.હા.જી.શ્રી.જ.દે.તારીખ.૧૫.મી.
નવેમ્બર.આ.વં.તી.શ્રી.દી.હં.કાર.ના.ર.કે.તે.
હી.આં.થી.શ્રી.જ.વં.નં.અં.ના.રા.લો.કે.ને.શ્રી.
જ.દા.શ્રી.લ.જ.અ.શી.ને.તા.હાં.થી.પા.બ.હા.જી.
લો.કે.ને.શ્રી.મુ.મ.જ.અ.જ.વા.ર.ને.રે.લા.વે.શી.
ને.જે.ટ.લી.જ.ગો.એ.વાં.હાં.આં.હો.એ.તે.ર.લાં.
શી.ને.લે.શી.પા.બ.એ.દ.હા.જી.કે.મો.ચ.હં.કે.તે.
શી.આ.શી.કી.ને.શાં.માં.ન.પો.તે.શા.થે.
હં.કે.તે.ને.જે.દ.હા.જી.પે.હ.લો.આ.વી.ને.
હં.કે.તે.ને.જે.હ.જી.પ.ક.રી.જ.ગો.આ.પ.શી.
હં.કે.તે.ને.પુ.ક.ત્રે.હો.એ.તે.ના.પુ.ક.દા.
હં.કે.તે.ને.મી.શી.અ.ર.શ.રે.મી.કા.
શાં.માં.જ.અ.ને.પુ.ક.દા.
અ.ર.મ.જ. ૧૮૩૩

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration to the goods and chattles, rights, and credits of RUTTONBOY, late of Bombay, Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, and the late wife of JEHANGEER MERWANJEE, may be granted to the said JEHANGEER MERWANJEE, the husband of the said deceased: All persons interested therein, are hereby apprized. Dated this 4th day of October, 1833.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

જાહોર નામો

શ્રી.મુ.મ.જ.ની.રે.હા.શી.ન.પાર.શં.ન.
મરનાર.રં.ન.બા.જી.તે.અં.હાં.ગી.ર.મે.હર.વાં.ન.
જી.ની.બા.એ.ડી.હી.તે.ની.શર.વે.મા.લ.
મી.લ.ક.ત.નું.અ.પ.તી.આ.ર.નાં.પુ.લે.વા.શા.૩.
શ્રી.મુ.મ.જ.ની.જી.દી.કે.ટ.ર.ની.શુ.પ.રી.મ.
કો.રે.મો.એ.મરનાર.બા.જી.નો.મા.તી.એ.જ.
અં.હાં.ગી.ર.મે.હર.વાં.ન.જી.એ.અ.ર.જ.કી.દો.કે.
જે.મ.હ.ને.મ.લે.એ.વા.શ.તે.શર.વે.લે.કે.કે.
જે.કો.દ.હં.નાં.બા.બ.શ.તા.હો.એ.તે.નાં.આ.ને.
અ.હર.થા.એ.તા.૪.ડી.અ.ક.રો.બ.૧૮૩૩
હો.ય.ડબલી.કુ.મા.રી.શી.
વ.કી.લ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANDHIAROO NASSERNWANJEE NOWROJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, may be granted to NANABHOY NOWROJEE, the executor therein named. All persons therefore interested in the matter are hereby apprized. — Dated this 4th day of October, 1833.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

જાહોર નામો

શ્રી.મુ.મ.જ.નો.રે.હા.શી.મરનાર.અં.દે.
આ.૩.ન.શર.વાં.ન.જી.ન.વ.રો.જી.નાં.કે.લા.વી.લ.
અ.થ.વા.વ.શી.એ.ત.નાં.માં.ને.અ.પ.તી.આ.ર.
લે.વા.શા.૩.શ્રી.મુ.મ.જ.ની.જી.દી.કે.ટ.ર.ની.
શુ.પ.રી.મ.કો.રે.મો.નાં.ના.બા.જી.ન.વ.રો.જી.તે.
વી.લ.મો.કે.ર.વે.લો.વ.કી.લ.કે.તે.ને.અ.ર.જ.કી.
દો.કે.જે.મ.હ.ને.મ.લે.એ.વા.શ.તે.શર.વે.લે.કે.
કો.જે.કો.દ.હં.નાં.બા.બ.શ.તા.હો.એ.તે.નાં.
આ.ને.અ.હર.થા.એ.તા.૪.ડી.અ.ક.રો.બ.૧૮૩૩
હો.ય.ડબલી.કુ.મા.રી.શી.
વ.કી.લ.

NOTICE.

COPIES of Molesworth's Murratree and English Dictionary, may be had at the Persian Secretary's Office, at Rupees fifty (50) per copy.

જાહોર નામો

હંસાજે મોલસ્વર્થ સાહેબ યાંની મ
રાટો વ રીંચેજી માંધેવો ડિક્સના
રી કેલી આહે ત્યાવા પ્રતો પરસીયા
ન સવટારી યાંવે હાકીસાંત દર પ્ર
તીસ રૂપયે ૫૦ પ્રમાણ વિકત મિક
તોલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HOD. HUVDASS NARRUNDASS MOOLTANEY having agreed to sell his two dwelling Houses to one SAPOORJEE SORABJEE, one situated in Duncan Road, in JUDGEVEN KEEKA'S street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed No. 62, the other in Bhandy Bazar, in Nijampora street, also without the Town walls of Bombay, assessed No. 36. — If any persons having any claim, demand, or mortgage, are requested to make the same known to H. E. SOUTHOUSE, Esq., Attorney at law, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom. — Dated this 5th day of October, 1833.

PURSUANT to a Decree in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 21st day of June 1833, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein TULSEY DASS CALLA MODEY, and NUNDEY, his wife, and others, are complainants, and MADOWDASS RUNSORDASS, and DAVIDASS HURJEEVAN DASS, are Defendants, the Creditors and Legatees of RAMDASS MANORDASS, the Testator in the pleadings in the said Cause mentioned, are forthwith to come in by themselves, or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers in the old Secretariate Premises at Bombay, aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, and claim their respective legacies, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainant's Solicitor.

જાહોર નામો

શ્રી.મુ.મ.જ.ની.જી.દી.કે.ટ.ર.ની.શુ.પ.રી.મ.
કો.રે.મો.જી.જી.આ.ચા.લે.કે.તે.નાં.માં.થી.એ.ક.તુ.લ.
શી.દા.શ.કા.લા.મો.દી.ત.થા.તે.હી.બા.એ.ડી.
નં.ન.દી.ત.થા.બી.બ.રો.પ.રી.આ.દી.કરનારા
આ.ત.થા.મા.દ.વ.દા.શ.રે.લ.કે.ડા.શ.ત.થા.
દે.વી.દા.શ.હર.જી.વં.લ.દા.શ.જ.વા.બ.દે.ના.રા.મો.
એ.આ.નાં.જી.જી.આ.મો.તારીખ.૨૬.મી.જી.ન.
૧૮૩૩.ની.તે.રી.પ.એ.ક.કુ.કુ.મ.નાં.પુ.થા.જી.કે.
તે.મુ.આ.પ્રે.ક.રો.મ.દા.શ.મનો.ર.દા.શ.જે.કુ.પ.લા.
જી.જી.આ.મો.વ.શી.અ.ત.નાં.માં.ને.કરનાર.કે.
તે.હના.મા.ગાં.ના.રા.વો.ત.થા.વા.ર.શ.દારો.પો.તે.
અ.થ.વા.તે.હનાં.વ.કી.લે.કે.વે.થી.શ્રી.મુ.મ.જ.
મો.જી.ની.શે.કે.રે.તે.રી.નાં.ધર.મો.કુ.લી.અં.મ.
ફે.ન.વી.ક.જ.શ.કો.એ.ર.કુ.પ.લી.કો.રે.ન.નાં.મા.
શ.ત.ર.ની.આ.શી.કે.તો.હાં.તે.હના.આ.ર.ડા.
મો.આ.વી.ને.કુ.લા.ચા.એ.અ.ને.તાં.હાં.આ.
વી.ને.પો.ત.પો.તા.નો.કર.જ.નો.ત.થા.વા.ર.શા.
નો.દા.વો.પરો.કરે.ક.અ.ગ.એ.તે.ન.દી.કર.
શે.તો.તે.કે.તે.કુ.કુ.મ.નાં.માં.ને.કુ.કુ.થી.વે.ગા.લા.
૫૬૧.ક

એ.ય.જ.શા.કુ.થ.આ.કુ.શી.
પ.રી.આ.દી.કરનાર.નો.વ.કી.લ.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 9th Instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale by Public Auction without reserve, the undermentioned Goods, viz. rich Silks and Palmerines, very superior large and small sized coloured damask Table Covers—Handsome strong white damask Breakfast and Table Cloths—60 dozen of Ladies pocket Handkerchiefs, of novel patterns—100 pieces of coloured Cambrics—a few pieces of damaged Grey Cottons—and sundry other piece Goods.

ALSO AN INVOICE OF

Pewter and Copper ware—consisting of—large and small Copper Tea Kettles—Pewter Syringes of all sizes, Porter and Beer Mugs, Pepper Boxes, Table Spoons, Soup Ladles, Ink Stands, Block Tin Tea Kettles, Iron Japanned Sandwich Trays, a handsome set of English made mahogany dining Tables (new), capable of dining 24 persons, a new Ladies Saddle and Bridle, and a Palanquin, and at noon, unless previously sold, a smart Arab Colt 4 years old, imported on the Ship Resource a few weeks back.

And at 4 p. m. several valuable double and single Poled Tents, which will be pitched on the Esplanade for inspection, on Monday next, the 7th instant.

FOR SALE, on account of the underwriters on Wednesday next, the 9th instant at 4 p. m. at the Rooms of Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., four hundred and ninety seven (497) Bundles of Sheet Iron, landed in a damaged state from the Ship "New Grove."

SPORTING GUNPOWDER (CYLINDER CANNISTER).

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have for Sale—an Invoice of the above from William E. Burton, "Tunbridge Mills," made on the Chemical principles of Sir Humphrey Davy.

N. B. This Powder both in Europe and India has been considered far superior to any other for Sporting purposes, in consequence of its marked cleanliness and strength. Price 24 Rupees per dozen, or in any less quantity 2 1/2 Rs. the Cannister.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have for Sale the materials belonging to the Bungalows of B. NOTON, ESQ. and The Venble. the Archdeacon. They may be had in small lots forming separate Rooms, and would answer well the purpose of Officers about to construct Dwelling Houses within the lines, on the Esplanade.

Nesbit Lane, Oct. 4th. 1833.

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Band Instruments, second hand, for particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE, AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, —A handsome Dinner set of Plated Ware, of very superior workmanship, which they are authorized to sell at the extremely moderate price of one thousand rupees.

THE SET CONSISTS OF,

Two Venison Dishes, 1, 24 in. and 1, 23 in. Silver mountings and Grate.

Two Dish Covers, for do. Silver mountings and handles.

Six Dish covers, 2, 22 in., 2 16 in., 2 14 in., with Silver Gadroon borders, handles and shields.

Two Soup Tureens with Silver borders, Two Sauce do., to match

Four Round Corner Dishes and Covers Silver borders, handles, and Shields.

Bombay, 4th October, 1833.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next, 8th instant will put up for public Sale and dispose of chiefly without limit, a great collection of goods, comprising as follows, viz:—A large quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of fine and coarse Russia Duck, Senna, Long, and Sheetting Cloths; Jeans, coloured Waistcoating, Black China Silk for Dresses, Brown Nankeens, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, Blankets of sizes, &c. &c. Best Cochinch Candles in half maund lots, Bloom Raisins in Boxes, Currents in Jars, a few Jars of Raspberry and Strawberry Jam, about 100 dozens of ripe Hodgson's Beer, Pearl Barley, Salted Salmon in Kegs, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Sundry Wines, Liquors &c., a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 p. m. any Carriages, Horses, and other Cattle that may offer.

Forbes Street, 5th Oct. 1833.

MAHABULISHWAR.

A HOUSE belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, to be let for the whole season for 500 Rupees, or sold for 1,200 Rupees, with some furniture. Enquire at Messrs. Yates and Co. Bombay, and Jamsetjee, Auctioneer, Poona, who have a plan and list of Furniture.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

1 Prize of.....	100,000
1 Do. of.....	50,000
1 Do. of.....	40,000
1 Do. of.....	20,000
1 Do. of.....	20,000
2 Do. of.....	10,000
3 Do. of.....	5,000
7 Do. of.....	2,000
15 Do. of.....	1,000
20 Do. of.....	500
40 Do. of.....	300
75 Do. of.....	200
1,000 Do. of.....	100

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S opposite to the General Post office, with the following Prices, viz:—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 100 each.

Half Ditto at " 51 each.

Quarter Do. at " 26 each.

Bombay, 4th October, 1833.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London, Champagne (superior).... 35 Rs. per doz. Hock (ditto)..... 25 " " Bueellas (old and mellow), 24 " " Barclay's Brown Stout (per Boyne)..... 8 " " Pale Sherry (fine)..... 24 " " Margeaux Claret (General Palmer's)..... 24 " " Rampart Row, 5th Oct. 1833.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

A Few Casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 Rupees per hogshead. Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 Rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.
Bombay, 5th October, 1833.

SHERRY in Cask, Superior Wine in butt, hoghead, and quartercask, for sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, at from 550 to 700 Rupees per butt.
Rampart Row, 5th Oct. 1833.

RIFLE.

A Superior Rifle (second hand), by W. MILLS, London, scarcely used, double barreled, back action locks, with apparatus complete. Price 500 Rupees, cash.—Apply to DINSBROW DADABHOY, at the Office of MR. GREY.
Rampart Row, Oct. 5th, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few cases of very superior "Amontillado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at.....Rs. 25 per doz. Fresh high flavored English Claret, from do. " 25 do. do. Champagne Brandy, of excellent quality, from do. " 18 do. do.
TERMS—CASH.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1833.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S. Double Barrel'd percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rs. 550.
Do. do. from John Manton and Son, at Rs. 650.
All received direct from the maker.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.,—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
TERMS—CASH.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1833.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO. Madeira WINE from Keir's and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831,—in pipes, hhd's. and bottled.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1833.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR SALE.—One double barreled percussion Gun, made to order, with spare main and rear springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in mahogany and leather cases, price Rupees 800.
One ditto, ditto, with apparatus complete, in mahogany cases, Rupees 700.
Apply the Office of Messrs. GILDER and Co. at Apollo Street.
Bombay, 3d October, 1833.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO., the following WINES:—
" Very old rich Lisbon of Mellow and high flavour, in extra large Pipes, at 300 Rs. Pipe.
" Ditto, ditto, in half Pipes, at 150 Rs. ditto.
" Ditto, ditto, in Quarter Cask, at 75 Rs. ditto.
" Ditto, ditto.....ditto..at 50 Rs. ditto.
" Ditto..ditto.....in Fifths, at 40 Rs. ditto.
" Old Carcavellos, in extra large Pipes, at 300 Rs. Pipe.
" Ditto, ditto, and Quarter Casks, at 70 Rs. ditto.
" Choice Old Madeira Wine, in Quarter Casks, at 100 Rs. ditto.
" Old Lisbon, in Bottles, at 10 Rs. per Doz.
" Ditto Carcavellos, ditto, at 10 Rs. do.
Bombay, 4th October, 1833.

FOR SALE.—A young Acheen Buggy Poney warranted sound and free from vice, a good trotter.

PRICE 250 RUPEES.

Apply at the COURIER OFFICE.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR SALE.—A few highly finished double barreled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.
Church Lane, 5th October, 1833.

THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the second Class.—A few Tickets in the above Class are for sale at MERWANJEE NUSSERVANJEE NAWDERSHAW, at the Shop of ABDUL CRIME ESMALLJEE, Ship Chandler, opposite to Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee and Sons.

Whole Tickets 100 Rs. per each.
Half ditto... 50 " ditto.
Quarter ditto... 25 " ditto.

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 4th October, 1833.

TO LET.—That airy and commodious House in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Captain Houghton I. N. Entry on the 1st December next, apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 4th October, 1833.

FOR SALE, at a moderate price—Superior, and highly recommended fresh MANILLA CHEROOTS, lately imported per Ship *Good Success*, from China. For particulars apply to Nusservanjee and Pestonjee, Apollo street, near LIMJEE BHICAJEE'S
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1833.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Bombay, 5th October, 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., Superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured Claret, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.
Also Champagne in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD, and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A neat light open Carriage, with a pair of bay horses, six years old. It has been run only 9 months, and will answer for one or two horses. For particulars apply at the COURIER OFFICE. Lowest price Rs. 1800.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE.—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE. CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopoeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE.—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No. 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive about the middle of next month, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the 20th December next. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.
Bombay, 4th October, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay early in December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of July, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern galleries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. at whose office plans of the cabins can be had.
Dady's Buildings, 5th October, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, Burthen 500 tons. Was to leave London on 20th June, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.
Dady's Buildings, 5th October, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, J. T. BROWN, Commander. Will be dispatched for the above port about the middle of November next, and will call off Cannanore for Passengers, and touch at the Cape of Good Hope. Carries an experienced surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, AND CO. at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.
Bombay, 5th October, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class teak ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. Lindsay, Commander, has poop and lower deck accommodations, fitted up in a superior style, and carries an experienced surgeon.—

This ship is expected to arrive early this month, and will be despatched in all next. Plans of the cabins may be seen on application to DUNCAN GIBB, & Co. Dady's Buildings, 5th October, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 24th September, 1833.

No. 373.—A division order by Colonel Whish, confirming a station order issued by Colonel Salter, commanding at Deesa, dated 31st August last, directing lieutenant Hartley, 3rd Assistant commissary general, to receive charge of the commissariat department, and lieutenant Wilson, brigade major, that of 3rd assistant commissary general at that station, on the departure of Lieutenant Farrant, on duty, to the presidency, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 26th September, 1833.
No. 374.—Lieutenant "Whicelo, third assistant commissary general, has returned from sick leave, and assumed charge of his duties, at the presidency.

No. 375.—In obedience to orders which have been received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and with reference to paragraph 2nd of the general order under date the 28th September, No. 326 of 1830, article 122, section XXVII, page 113 of the second supplement to the Bombay Military code, the appointment of quarter master of the corps of engineers of this presidency is abolished. The duties hitherto discharged by that officer, are to be performed by the adjutant of the corps.

Bombay Castle, 27th September, 1833.

No. 376.—Lieutenant C. H. Wells, deputy paymaster at Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

No. 377.—Lieutenant John Davies, having resigned the adjutancy of the 11th regiment native infantry, in consequence of indisposition, the following appointment is made:—

11th regiment native infantry.
Lieutenant J. Whitmore, to be adjutant, vice Davies resigned.—Date of appointment, 17th Sept. 1833.

No. 378.—The leave to Caddapah, in the Madras territories, granted to assistant surgeon C. Morehead, of the 26th regiment native infantry, under date the 1st August last, on urgent private affairs, is extended until the 31st October next, on the same account.

No. 379.—Lieutenant R. Crozier, of the 26th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on urgent private affairs, agreeably to the regulations.

Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1833.

No. 380.—The following notification is published in general orders, for the information and guidance of the military officers, and others concerned therein.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1833.
The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that opium required for retail sale in military bazars, shall be furnished to the camp contractor, from the store of the collector, within whose districts the bazar is situated; collectors are hereby directed to comply with requisitions that may be made to them by superintendents, or other officers, in charge of bazars, for supplies of the drug required by the contractor, charging for the same the price at which it is sold to retailers in their own jurisdiction.

Bombay Castle, 30th September, 1833.

No. 381.—Ensign C. A. Morris, of the 29th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to sea, for one year, for the benefit of his health.
By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, L. R. REID, Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th September, 1833.
Mr. W. Hunter, to be supernumerary assistant to the collector of Ratnageree.
Mr. George Malcolm, 3rd assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave, on the 23rd instant, to proceed to the presidency, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1833.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, is allowed to proceed on deputation into the districts.

Bombay Castle, 30th September, 1833.

Mr. J. Vibert, principal collector of Surat, has been allowed leave, up to the 9th instant, to join his present station.

Mr. George Malcolm, third assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one year, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 1st October, 1833.

Mr. W. Escombe, is appointed acting 3rd assistant to the principal collector of Poona, during Mr. George Malcolm's absence on sick certificate, and is placed in charge of the districts in which that gentleman was stationed.

Mr. E. Chamier, third assistant to the collector of Ratnagerry, is allowed an extension for six months of the leave granted to him under date the 15th April last, to proceed to Madras, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, L. R. REID, Sec. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit captain Mackintosh, commanding the Ahmednuggur police corps, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence from the 5th instant to the 5th proximo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend Samuel Payne, an extension of his leave to the Neelgherry Hills, on sick certificate, for a period of six months, from the 3rd instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. F. Robinson, purser of the Indian navy, an extension of his leave on sick certificate, to the 31st of March 1833.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, JOHN BAX, Sec. to Govt.

STEAM SUBSCRIPTIONS.

On 27th Sept. 227 Subscribers, amount Rs. 44,560
Up to 4th Oct. 23 " " " 3,880

250 Subscribers. " " " Rs. 46,440

Invested in 5 per cent. Paper..... 48,000

Cash Balance..... Rs. 440

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Huddersfield.	10th Oct.	Liverpool.	Direct.
Boat Hall.	20th Nov.	Liverpool.	Direct.
Boat Hall.	Uncertain.	Liverpool.	Direct.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	142	
First Five per cent. Loan.....		110
No. 1 a 320, 1st Class.....		108
324 a 1040, 2nd Class.....		108
1041 a 1440, 3rd Class.....		108
Second five per cent. Loan.....		112
Third five per cent. Loan.....		112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....		105
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.....		101
Bills on London 6 months sight.....		119
Spanish Dollars per 100.....		492
Sovereigns each.....		11 12

HIGH WATER TABLE.—5th OCTOBER, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday.....	5 30	5 53
Sunday.....	6 18	6 39
Monday.....	7 06	7 30
Tuesday.....	7 54	8 29
Wednesday.....	8 42	9 17
Thursday.....	9 30	9 54
Friday.....	10 18	10 42

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign W. G. Wheatley, 4th Regt. N. I. from Khan-dallah.
Lieut. Thomas Anstun, 12th Regt. N. I. from Jaulnah.
Capt. Atherton, 6th or R. W. Regt. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. F. Farrant, 3d Cavalry, to Poona.
Lieut. Bristol, 6th Royal W. Regt. to do.
Ensign R. W. Moore, 12th Regt. N. I. to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on Saturday, the 21st ultimo the lady of Matthew DeVitre, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None since our last.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 1st.—Ship Calcutta, G. Grundy, Master, to Liverpool.

Barque London, John Pickering, Master, to London.
Passengers.—Ensign Wellshead, 8th Regt. N. I., Geo. Malcolm, and H. J. Wilkinson, Esqs.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Huddersfield, Boyne, and Bounty Hall, and London.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Shahool Hamud, and Ann.

PORTUGUESE.—Consolid, and Amalia.

FRENCH.—Buffon.

AMERICAN.—Waverley.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1833.

The Sessions that have just closed have been marked by a case for libel that has excited considerable interest, in which Col. Kennedy, the Judge Advocate General, the prosecutor, and the Editor of the zette the defendant. We have only state at present, that a verdict was gained the latter; and that he was pay a fine of 500 rupees; and to a large amount to keep the peace. Having been favored, however, of the evidence on the case, can be arranged sufficient to publish them in our next.

By the Calcutta papers received yesterday, it appears that the subscriptions to the Bengal Steam Fund now amount to one lakh and eight thousand rupees. This sum, added to the subscriptions here, and at Madras, which exceed it by upwards of ten thousand rupees, would, with those which may be expected from England and other quarters, have been sufficient at once to establish two good steamers like the one proposed by the Bombay committee.

As it is intended, however, to devote it in the same manner, and notwithstanding the experience of the past, so as little purpose, apparently, as the old Bengal Steam Fund, our only feeling in watching its rapid increase, is one of regret at the waste of so much money. We are far from sanguine in our hopes of assistance, as recommended by the Governor General, from the Court of Directors; and should it be withheld under the pretext of financial difficulties, or from any other cause, where, we would ask the advocates of the Calcutta plan, are we to look for further supplies? The Indian Public, twice duped by steam projects, will surely be too wise to trust further sums in the hands of persons who know only how to throw them away; and private speculators, alarmed by the result of partial and ill-conducted experiments, will never think of attempting an undertaking which has failed to succeed.

By the arrival of the *Cornwall* at Madras, we have received London papers up to the 7th of June only, though it appears that the vessel left England on the 18th of that month. From these and the Madras papers, which contain news one day later, we have made the following extracts, among which will be found the debate in the House of Commons on Col. Davies's motion that an "address be presented to His Majesty expressing the regret of the House at the protracted hostilities in Portugal; and at the same time thanking His Majesty for the judicious policy he had pursued with respect to the affairs of that country." This debate appears to have been occasioned by the success of a motion of the Duke of Wellington's, on the 3d. of June, in the House of Lords, praying that His Majesty would be pleased to enforce the observance by his subjects of the neutrality declared to subsist in the present contest going on in Portugal.

The circumstances attending these two motions are of considerable importance; for the latter, while it was intended to support the cause of Don Miguel, was at the same time of such a nature as to embarrass and weaken the foreign policy of ministers, and indeed, but for the very warm support they received in the Commons, to lead to their resignation of office. The majority who voted with the Duke amounted to only 79, while the minority who opposed the motion consisted of 68. But weak as this showed the ministerial party in the upper house to be, it was not ultimately without its advantages to the Government; for the reply of His Majesty, stating that "measures had already been taken for maintaining the neutrality in Portugal, which he had determined to observe" completely discomfited the opposition in the Lords; while the overwhelming majority of 361 to 98, on near 4 to 1, in the House of Commons, upon Colonel Davies's motion, placed ministers on a much firmer footing, with regard to their foreign policy, than they ever yet have been. The most extraordinary and unaccountable part of the whole affair, is the perfect coolness with which the Duke of Wellington, and his party, appear to have pursued measures the ultimate effect of which obviously was to bring the two Houses of Parliament into collision; and from which, we presume, there are few so infatuated as to suppose, in the relative position they now hold with regard to the country, that the upper House could extricate itself with advantage.

DELHI.

JOURNAL OF MOHUN LAL, FORMERLY A STUDENT OF THE DELHI COLLEGE.

Visit of the Reverend J. Wolff.

The day after our arrival on the 2nd of May, we were delighted by meeting a fellow traveller, who had safely encountered the difficulties of the road from Bokhara, after combating many misfortunes.

Mr. Wolff, you are prepared to hear, is a zealous missionary wandering like the apostles of old over foreign countries, for the sake of enlightening the various nations of the earth. But with what success, he did not mention: his sole object is the migration and lineal descent of the Jews. And in Afghanistan he had a fertile field for research, as the people themselves trace their genealogy to the tribes of Israel; but in so interesting a tract of country Mr. Wolff did not stop sufficiently long, and after the disasters he met with, it is not to be wondered, if he was anxious to quit so inhospitable a region. Amongst his adventures he related, having been made a slave, but fortunate for him, he was not considered of much value, and got released. He next came into the hands of robbers, who took away all his money and even the clothes from his back, and lastly he was deprived of his horse by the deep snow of Hindoo koosh, and compelled to walk naked into Cabool like the Fakerees of India. All these narrations were not very consolatory to us, who were to tread in his footsteps; but there is an attraction even in the idea of danger that makes its actual sufferings shrink to insignificance on such a journey as this is.

Conversation with Mr. Wolff.

Mr. Wolff was very kind to me, especially when I told him, that although I was a Hindoo, religion discarded all idols and consisted in the worship of one sole Supreme Being. He said, "The Delhi Institution is like myself edu-

cated. He thought that sacred instruction should be inculcated as well as knowledge. But it is questionable whether this would not defeat the objects of the academy. He promised to become a patron, and with the assistance of Lord W. Bentinck, improve the institution. If he visits Delhi, allow me to commend him to your kindness and favor.

Quit Cabool. An Account of the Road.

On the 18th of May we took leave of Cabool under the protection of a highly respected man proceeding to Russia, and we trusted more to his character for safety, than any physical defence we were capable of making. The scenery upon the skirts of Cabool was strikingly enamelled by orchards of the greenest foliage. At the base of sterile mountains which were speckled with snow, and as we proceeded were deeply clothed, till their surface was uniformly white. On the 3d day we ascended the chain of Hindoo koosh by the course of a stream which watered a dell thinly peopled. We gradually approached the snow, which was a new sight to me, and what was wonderful, it had formed arches across the streams, which intersected the road, and by such frail structures, we passed over deep ravines. The inhabitants here were still buried in winter, and the villages a id castles stared through the surrounding snow, and such of the fields as were laid bare, the sun rays were preparing for seed. What a miserable state of existence. At noon we reached the summit, and though the air felt very keen, I gazed with delight upon the splendour of scenes. Our elevation I understand was about 11,000 feet, and the snow covered the face of the country. The path-way was narrow, and on each side of us the snow had formed a wall of many feet in thickness. Our Indian horses were equally surprised with ourselves, yet I was told that it was quite insignificant in comparison with the scenes in the great Himalaya, strange to say, that the sun blazed upon us and scorched our faces in spite of snow. I was struck with the celestial beauties of the skies, which had the color of the Indigo, and Mr. Gerard informed me, that at greater elevations the stars are visible before sun set. I contrasted the pure and blue air with the haze, the dust thickened horizon of the plains and almost wished to dwell in such regions. On the morning of 21st of May the ground was frozen, and ice glittered by the edge of running streams, the thermometer stood at 29°. The people we were now amongst were very savage looking, with red faces and Tartar features, and we kept watch at night lest we might be surprised within those solitudes. The next day's march was in the bosom of the mountains and we passed many villages upon the range of the snow, the last of which, in the point of elevation, was our resting place, and here the snow lay against the houses and in heaps within the walled area, at night the ground was fresh covered, such was the dreadful aspect of the country. Thermometer 32 in the morning. We now crossed another and higher ridge of Hindoo koosh, the pass in which was almost 12,000 feet, the wind blew piercingly cold at 27 feet, the gelid scene was grand beyond idea. In the afternoon we reached a village, carrying a stream into the Oxus. The inhabitants here have peculiar customs, of which, mentioned by Mr. Elphinstone, is the privilege of travellers to the wife of their host. To verify so singular an usage, I pushed my curiosity as far as propriety admitted; but found that it did not prevail. I however saw reason to conclude that female delicacy was quite unknown. In the first place there was a great display of real beauty in the sex, and their husbands were extremely ugly. In their looks there was a degree of prudery, in their address something highly creditable, but it was all fair delusion, "like the false mirage, to pilgrims eyes, which offers a lucid lake to his eluded thirst," and their natural feelings soon shone through the thin veil of their affected modesty.

Account of the Idols of Baneyan.

The idols of "Baneyan" are very curious, whether as regards their antiquity or their History. They are not cut out in the solid rock, but in a scrap of an indurated loamy structure, which is the face of the mountain, they are of gigantic stature, being scarcely under 100 feet in height.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept. 14.*

(To be continued.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 6.

PORTUGAL.—THE MINISTRY.

Colonel DAVIES rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice as to the relations of this country with Portugal. He began by assuring the house that he had never risen to address it under feelings of such embarrassment as at that moment. The importance of the question he had to submit was so great, as on it would depend whether His Majesty's government should continue to pursue that course which, in his opinion, happily for the country, it had hitherto pursued with respect to our foreign relations, or whether we should, as a government, be found once more in the train of the Holy Alliance. These considerations would be a source of embarrassment to him in bringing forward this subject on any occasion but he confessed that his difficulties were increased from what had occurred in the House of Parliament. As the plain straightforward course was the most manly, and at the same time the safest to be pursued he would at once avow that his great objection on this occasion was to counteract, by a vote of that house, the judicial effect of what had been done a few evenings ago in the other house of Parliament. No man could depreciate more than he did the bringing about any collision between the two Houses of Parliament; nothing was therefore further from his wish on this occasion. He admitted, in its fullest extent, the right of the other house to express its opinion on any public question, but he claimed the same right for the House of Commons, as representing the people of the united Kingdom, and he felt that the house was particularly called upon to

express its opinion on this occasion; for if they (the Commons) remained silent, the people of this country, as well as foreigners, would think they were so from an acquiescence in what had been done elsewhere. He was also anxious that the house, by its vote, should show to Portugal, to Europe, and to the world, that the people of England, enjoying as they did the blessings of freedom, did not wish to withhold from our nations a participation in similar blessings. It had been made a matter of charge in another place that the government of this country had not exacted with impartiality towards the present government of Portugal but that it had permitted improper interference by subjects of this country in the contest now going in that country. It might be well for the friends of Don Miguel to state this, and to create an impression that this country had a hostile feeling to the interests of Portugal. No statement had less foundation in fact, for it was unfair to identify the interests of the People of Portugal with those of Don Miguel and his adherents. The circumstances which had immediately preceded the usurpation of Don Miguel in Portugal were so well known, that he would not pay the house so bad a compliment as to think it necessary to go into them to detail. It was, however, necessary that he should refer to a few of the leading events connected with that usurpation. The hon. and gallant member here stated those events, comprising the assumption by Don John, the father of Don Pedro and Miguel of the title of Emperor of Brazil along with that of King of Portugal and the Algarves, the transmission of those titles to his eldest son Don Pedro, and their recognition by the several Powers of Europe, the resignation of the title of King of Portugal and the Algarves by Don Pedro in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria, the recognition of that act by the Powers of Europe, the arrangement which followed it, that Don Miguel should marry his niece, Donna Maria, and thus share with her the throne of Portugal, his sister being Regent until Donna Maria was of age, the grant of a constitution to Portugal by Don Pedro, which was brought over by the British Ambassador to Brazil, and the acceptance of that constitution, with very few dissentients, by the people of Portugal. It was, he observed, unfortunate that so much confidence should have been placed in Don Miguel after what was already known of his conduct in his rebellion against his father, for which he was banished the kingdom, and certainly his conduct since that event had fully shown how much that confidence was misplaced; for after he had sworn more than twice to maintain the constitution and to uphold the rights of his niece, and while he was taking a fourth in his country to the same effect, he was planning the overthrow of that constitution and the usurpation of that authority. In this attempt he at last succeeded by the aid of the priests; but it should be recollected that British troops had, however unwillingly on their part, been made instrumental to the success of his usurpation, for when that event took place (Mr. Canning having then been succeeded in the government by the Duke of Wellington), orders were sent out by Lord Aberdeen, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the commanders of the British troops in Lisbon, that they were to protect Don Miguel from any violence—orders which had the effect of silencing the opposition of those who would otherwise have asserted the rights of the lawful sovereign, Donna Maria. Seeing that she had been fully recognised by the Powers of Europe as Queen *de jure*, and from the extensive portion of the dependencies of Portugal over which she had actual dominion, and being also recognized in the second city of Portugal, she might be called Queen *de facto*. Seeing this, he thought that this country would be justified in interfering to expel the usurper from the kingdom; but, on grounds of expediency, that course was not adopted. A justifiable ground of interference on our part did, however, exist, arising from the outrageous acts of insane violence which had been committed by Don Miguel's authority on the persons of British subjects. One instance of this violence was on the person of a British subject, and for no other offence than having in his possession the insignia of a freemason. The possession of these did not prove a man to be a freemason; but even if he were a freemason, he was not aware of any law which made it criminal in a British subject to be one. But the outrage of Don Miguel on British persons and property did not rest there: he violated the commercial treaties with this country by raising the duties on British goods imported in foreign vessels, and detained several British ships and their crews for an alleged violation of the blockade of Terceira. For all these outrages no redress had been given, though it had been more than once demanded. On the 3d of August preceding the change of the Duke of Wellington's administration, Lord Aberdeen called on the government of Portugal for redress, by the immediate restoration of the British vessels seized at Terceira; but no attention was paid to that demand. On the 2d of November following, His Majesty stated in his speech to both houses that he had not accredited an ambassador to Lisbon, but that Don Miguel having consented to an act of justice (to expect justice from Don Miguel!) in the issue of a decree of general amnesty. His Majesty hoped that he might soon find it consistent with the interests of his subjects to send an ambassador to that court. From that time, however, nothing had been done. The hon. and gallant officer went on to comment on some of the arguments which had been used in another place, arraigning the conduct of government with respect to an alleged breach of neutrality, but the buzz of conversation from several parts of the house was so loud that we could collect little more than the import of his remarks. Much stress, he observed, had been laid on the violation of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and on the inebriety of ministers in not preventing those infractions of the law, but he would beg to ask how had it happened that none of the acts now complained of had been objected to before? (Hear.) They were matters of public notoriety; they were done in the open day, and accounts of them regularly appeared in the newspapers. How happened it then, he asked, that these complaints had not been made before this time? Or why should they be made now, having been so long passed over in silence? He was unwilling to attribute motives to any man; but he could not but regard the notice taken of these things at this particular time, as an indication that the motion on which they were introduced had been made for party purpose (hear, hear), and that these matters had been withheld until some opportunity should present itself of using them with the view to drive ministers from their places. (Hear, hear.) Was it at all very improbable that, as it was known that certain power measures were about to be sent up from this house, it might have been considered a good thing, to strangle those measures by ousting ministers, under a pretence very different from the real motive. The object of the noble per-

son who had brought forward the motion elsewhere was no doubt, to run out the ministers. That was a fair and legitimate motive when pursued by fair means; but when one of those means was a charge of violation of good faith, he would ask, had the conduct of those who made the charge been so very pure on every occasion as to constitute them fit and proper persons to bring it forward? Those who charged the present ministers with the breach of neutrality had themselves acted more strongly. They had sent out an army to Portugal, not indeed to take a part in the disputes of that country, but in compliance with the terms of ancient treaties to prevent its invasion by a Spanish force. Nothing had since been done by His Majesty's government that went beyond that act. But if the present government had manifested a strong and decided feeling against the party of Don Miguel, would it have been an extraordinary circumstance? Had not the Miguelites fired on British vessels that were merely occupied in trading transactions? What, too, he would ask, had been the conduct of the Spanish government on this occasion? Had not their armies approached the Portuguese frontiers, and had they not afforded supplies to one of the belligerent parties? Under all the circumstances, he conceived His Majesty's government had not taken an improper part, and therefore he was anxious that they should be supported by the vote of that house. He felt convinced that if the decision of the other branch of the legislature were not quickly met by an opposite vote emanating from that house, 24 hours would not elapse, after the declaration made in another place was known, before a Spanish army would cross the Portuguese frontier. (Hear, hear.) Surely, therefore, they ought to stand forward in order to prevent such a catastrophe—a catastrophe that might be the means of plunging this country and all Europe into war. In 1826 Mr. Canning had said, that if a single Spanish column passed the Portuguese frontier, this country was bound immediately to interior? and assuredly if the principle were a just one at that time, it was no less just and politic now. Not the present moment they saw the Russian eagle hovering over Constantinople, after having beaten down unhappy Poland—they saw the Austrians oppressing Italy—and they saw Prussia only seeking for an opportunity to put down all free institutions. Would they, would the people of England, at such a moment lend their aid to crush the spirit of liberty which had been suddenly ignited in a little corner, in a little nook, of Europe? (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would not lend themselves to any such object, and that they would have the satisfaction of feeling, that if they had not assisted the struggling Portuguese at least they had not been guilty of opposing their efforts in the cause of freedom. (Hear, hear.) The gallant member concluded by moving, in effect, "That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, expressing the regret of that house at the protracted hostilities in Portugal, and, at the same time, thanking His Majesty for the judicious policy which he had pursued with respect to the affairs of that country." (Hear, hear.)

Viscount MORPETH rose to second the motion which had been recommended to the house in a speech of so much ability by his hon. and gallant friend. The last time that the question of Portuguese affairs had been brought before the house, it had been sustained so triumphantly in argument, as well as carried so overwhelmingly in votes, in favour of the conduct of government in those affairs, that he was not surprised, putting every thing else out of view, that the next motion introduced was a motion not to arraign, but to avow and confirm their policy. Indeed, it seemed to him that if any person, either a contemporary witness or a future peruser of these transactions could question the entire propriety of the resolution before the house, it would arise from a doubt whether this country had assumed a moral attitude sufficiently elevated—had exhibited a moral countenance sufficiently constant to the Sovereign whose rights she had unequivocally acknowledged—sufficiently constant to the parties whose hopes she had inevitably encouraged—sufficiently constant to the principles which she must approve and cherish, because they were alike the principles of truth and her own. (Hear, hear.) Convinced, however, to that superior obligation which compels the conduct of Governments to be regulated, not by the temptations of the particular case, but by the maxims of a general rule, where the tendency of this rule was obviously to preserve the invaluable blessings of peace, he would bow to the stern necessity of the case and admit the propriety of our Government maintaining a neutrality even during the late glorious struggle of Poland to burst her galley chains, even pending the resistance now made to the usurpation of Don Miguel. Under the circumstances, however, of the present contest in Portugal, he was sure that the house—that the country—would be of opinion that over forbearance and passiveness ought not to extend one inch beyond what was strictly necessary. As matter of charge was brought against the Government, to them, of course, it would be wise and proper to leave the details and minutiae of their defence. All he should say was, that from all that had reached him of the general tenor of their intended vindication, that he thought it was perfectly satisfactory, and even more so than he had been induced to expect—he would not say more so than he wished. It appeared to him that as a government they had committed no act which was decidedly in favour of either contending party. In this, then, they had proceeded in conformity with their own recognized principle; but they had suffered the usual interchanges of trade with respect to military stores to be carried on without respect to either party, and both parties had availed themselves of the benefit. As to the men, they had left it open to those with whom they had no concern to enlist themselves equally on either side, and the proportion had been regulated by the sympathies of mankind. He would admit, that with those on whose services they had a claim, the case was different; the party so enlisted acting under a penalty, which he had no doubt on mature and complete proof of the fact would be exacted; and under the same circumstances it was plain that in common fairness the precedent of Admiral Sartorius must be applied to the case of Captain Napier. He would not conceal from himself an independent question might arise as to how far a man is justified in the eye of Heaven for taking up arms in any case, save that of his country, which must always be deemed to rest on the ground of national defence; as any act of individual violence could only be justified on the ground of personal defence; and then the question followed as to how far the nation ought to take charge of individual responsibility and conscience by interfering to prevent what was thus assumed to be wrong. He trusted this view of the subject would receive its due consideration, but assured he was that the question itself rested on higher grounds than any which had been called as yet in

question, and did not mix itself up with any dispute upon neutrality. He would admit that it would be both a superfluous and an easy emolument to heap terms of vituperation upon Don Miguel; but it might be asked, on the other hand, whether there were not those in whose eyes he might appear clothed with certain redeeming attributes? They had heard much of Don Miguel being the choice of the people and the delight of the Portuguese. It had been published in 1831, that upon a calculation it was found there were in the prisons and hulks of Portugal, or transported as convicts, 27,000 individuals; of those emigrating to avoid his vengeance there were no less than 13,000; and in hiding places in Portugal there were between 4,000 and 5,000. Thus it appeared that out of a population not exceeding 2,600,000 there were not less than 45,000 victims of political resentment, whom, no doubt, these parsons of Don Miguel would, perhaps, include amongst those who, as they alleged, testified universal acquiescence in the dominion of the usurper. Perhaps it would not be improper for him to read the following extract from Young's work, who visited Portugal about that time, to acquaint the house what was the real state of society there. He relates—"The streets of Lisbon were crowded with soldiers, at night, authorizing the mob to insult whoever they pleased, and those who made any resistance to be conveyed to prison. Each police soldier had anginos (little angels or thumb-screws) in his pocket, and I saw about this time several respectable looking people escorted to prison with these instruments of torture affixed to them. They often screwed them till the blood started from under their nails; I have heard them crying with agony as they went along." He might, indeed, be stained with rebellion, usurpation, tyranny, and murder. He might combine all that we read, and all that we could imagine, of the most detestable models in ancient history—the sullen perfidy of Tiberius, with the sanguinary sportiveness of Commodus; but no matter; somehow or other, despite of this world of charges and accusations, he represented the Conservative interests in Portugal. (Loud laughter and cheers.) And further, he reflected, it would seem, those interests in Spain. In him were centered the hopes of Absolutists, and the perpetuity of priestcraft. (Hear.)

"His birth, his title, crowds and courts, confess
Chaste matrons praise him, and grave bishops bless."
(Immoderate laughter.) Grave bishops! He would say one word on that subject. He trusted, indeed he knew he was by no means wanting in attachment and fidelity to the establishment of which he was a Christian member, and he had not hesitated to profess that attachment, as well as respect and forbearance, towards the heads of that church, in places and at times when it was not very convenient or easy for him to do so; but when he found that those right rev. persons, who had declared to the other house that it would not be discreet in them to legislate for the better observance of the Sabbath—he observed he did not quarrel with them for that opinion so delivered, still less with the very eminent person from whom it proceeded; whilst at the same moment a portion of that right rev. bench—happy was he to say but a portion, and that not headed by their natural leaders as their brightest ornaments—did not find it beyond their praise or beneath their care, not merely to interpose on a nice, a complicated question of worldly policy, but to inculcate greater forbearance on the part of Britain towards a cause built upon the disregard of every obligation, and stained by the commission of every crime, he might ask, what infatuation induced them to convert the support of those who are not ready to profess it into coldness and alienation? Into the many collateral topics which might suggest themselves in the present posture of affairs, he did not feel it his duty to enter. As for any apprehension which might arise respecting a permanent change in the system and principle of government, he was persuaded, after an emphatic declaration by that house upon the particular point at issue, and the full, and precise, and satisfactory declaration of his noble friend the Foreign Secretary of State, the other night, that no person could take it into his head to conceive that any serious consequences could possibly follow from so preposterous and absurd a matter. Weightier and more serious affairs awaited their deliberation and decision, and whilst they proceeded to encounter these with all the care and consideration they demanded, he confidently trusted that no efforts of party tactics or of ambition could distract those who, in the moment of need, would form the stoutest rampart against revolution, from that march of steady improvement in which at present reposed the only prospect of our national safety. (His lordship sat down amidst loud cheers.)

Sir H. HARDINGE said, he felt it imperative on him to state his sentiments on this occasion, not only because it was a question which was intimately connected with the honour and interest of the country, but because he had himself worn the Portuguese uniform, and commanded Portuguese troops. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and gallant officer who introduced this motion had given a long list, an ample catalogue, of the crimes which were said to have been committed by Don Miguel. But it should be recollected that this was a national question that it was not a question as to the comparative merits of the two brothers. The real question was, whether in this civil contest a strict neutrality had been maintained by the British government. (Hear, hear.) In the whole course of what had been said by the noble and gallant officer, he had not applied himself to that point. He had made no defence of ministers, but indulged altogether in a series of recriminations. He had called on the house to mark what a former government had done, and he alluded to the sending a British army to Lisbon. Now upon that point he would refer to the noble lord (Palmerston) opposite, who could state the reasons for such a step having been taken. The noble lord was, together with Mr. Canning, a minister at that period, and it was under the auspices of Mr. Canning, and with the concurrence of the noble lord, that those troops were sent to Portugal. He knew that the hon. and gallant officer opposed the Foreign Enlistment Bill with all his might; and, therefore, he undoubtedly had a right to state his feelings in favour of any act that was opposed to the provisions of that measure. Still that was only an individual opinion. Many of the present ministers had also opposed the Foreign Enlistment Bill; but what had they said when they got into power? Why, they explicitly declared that this country should remain neutral. It was clear, however, that such had not been the fact; and, therefore, in all the hon. and gallant officer had said, he was advocating, not the conduct of the ministers, but the principle which he himself had adopted. He had not shown that ministers had observed that strict neutrality to which they were pledged, but on the contrary, it appeared from his own statement, that very great partiality had been manifested towards one of the

contending parties. (Hear, hear.) That he admitted, might be merited in the eye of the hon. and gallant officer, but unquestionably it was not one in his. It was notorious that Don Pedro had been supplied from this country with arms; with ammunition, and, above all, with men. (Hear, hear.) The very sweepings of the poor-houses had been vomited forth to take part in these civil wars. (Hear, hear.) If such a system were tolerated, they would shortly have the ports and harbours of this country converted into nests of pirates, from whence expeditions might be sent forth to annoy all the peaceable states of Europe. Finally, the evil would arrive at such a height, that by common consent the natives of this country would be outlawed from the continent of Europe. (Hear, hear.) He did not rise to defend the characters of Don Miguel. It was not perhaps worth so much notice, but when they spoke vituperatively of the individual, he perhaps might incidentally be allowed to ask what was the character of Don Pedro? (Hear, hear.) There was not, he believed, a single man of common sense or of common reason in that house who did not feel that if Don Pedro were successful, he, and not Donna Maria, would be the sovereign of Portugal. (Hear, hear.) He was perfectly convinced that any vote of that house, or that any step which might be taken to assist Don Pedro, and by so doing to further the purpose of "France would in the end result upon this country. The gallant officer then entered into a very brief review of the conduct of Don Pedro from the commencement of the present contest, and argued that his career had been begun for the purposes of ambition, and was continued for the purposes of pillage. (Hear, hear.) The most unwarrantable means had been adopted for strengthening the army of Don Pedro. In one instance a German, who had proceeded to Portugal for commercial purposes, was absolutely impressed, and compelled to join the army. An individual who had joined Don Pedro from this country was punished with 500 lashes because he dared to complain of ill-treatment. And he could add, that the conduct observed towards the Irish regiment in Don Pedro's service was not a whit better than that which was experienced by other portions of the troops enlisted in his service. He repeated, we had nothing to do with the relative merits of the two parties to the contest. The first question which we had to resolve was this—what course was it the duty of the government of this country to pursue, His Majesty having promised to observe neutrality? The answer was plain—government was bound to adhere to its pledge, and not interfere in the struggle. The next question which arose was—had government maintained that strict neutrality which was necessary to be observed? He could not give them credit for having done so; on the contrary, he argued that during the last two years interference of a direct nature had occurred. When the commissioners of the customs detained the three vessels, they received orders from the government to release them within 48 hours; but he had seen the opinions of eminent lawyers to the effect that if the matter had gone to an adjudication the ships must have been condemned. Was there any evidence of neutrality in that act of the government? Did it not rather prove direct interference on their part, and a disposition to favour one side in preference to the other? (Hear.) It was necessary to do more than allude to the expeditions from other countries which touched at our ports, but did not land, on their way to Portugal. Since the meeting of Parliament Captain Napier, an officer in the British service, had taken out an expedition, the object of which he openly declared to be the Tagus, avowing that he was employed by Don Pedro. Where was the neutrality of government when it permitted such a proceeding? He knew it might be said, that whatever interference had occurred was not the act of the state, but of individuals, and that England was as open to furnish supplies to Don Miguel as to Don Pedro, if the former could prevail on people to afford them. But he argued that the state ought not to permit its subjects to assist either party, or both—if it did, there was an end of neutrality. That word was not derived from *ambro*, but from *neuter*, and implied a refusal to succour either side. Sir William Scott, now Lord Stowell, had distinctly promulgated this doctrine, and stated that "the very meaning of the word neutrality implied that they were to withhold succour from both parties." The object of the Foreign Enlistment Bill was to enable the government to enforce an observance of that principle upon His Majesty's subjects. The noble lord opposite had voted for that bill, and supported it in every stage, as did the President of the Board of Control, and the Judge Advocate-General, the latter of whom delivered an exceedingly able speech in favour of it. Did the noble lord call it neutrally to allow either party to obtain as much assistance in troops, arms, ammunition, &c. as possible? Would he be satisfied if the merchants of Ferrol and Cadiz were to send troops into Portugal? Government had taken steps to prevent such an occurrence. Was it fair, then, that it was preserving our professed neutrality,—to allow British agents to exercise a power which we denied to Spaniards? Let it be borne in mind that the expeditionary army at Oporto had not made a single step in advance during nearly a twelvemonth. If there had been a predilection in favour of Don Pedro amongst the Portuguese we should have seen not only considerable desertions from the army of Don Miguel, but the whole nation rising *en masse* to place him upon the throne. However, nothing of the kind had occurred. This consideration might appear somewhat besides the question, but he submitted that the reluctance of the Portuguese to receive Don Pedro heightened our injustice in inflicting upon the nation miseries to which it ought not to be exposed. This pretended neutrality was a paltry pettifoggery way of proceeding. We had got into a dilemma with Spain, and we endeavoured to speak out of it by this pettifoggery course. (Laughter from ministers.) He perceived that the expressions he had used caused laughter—he had used them with deliberation (a laugh)—they were not his words, but those of the late Mr. Canning on a motion of Lord Althorp for the repeal of the foreign Enlistment Bill on the 16th of April, 1823. Mr. Canning said—"If I wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, I should take that laid down by America in the days of the presidency of Washington, and the secretaryship of Jefferson. In 1793, complaints were made to the American government, that French ships were allowed to fit out and arm in American ports; for the purpose of attacking British vessels, in direct opposition to the laws of neutrality. Immediately upon this representation, the American government held that such a fitting out was contrary to the laws of neutrality and orders were issued prohibiting the arming of any French vessel in American ports. I do not now pretend to argue in favour of a system of neutrality; but if being declared that we intend to remain neutral, I call upon the house to abide by that declaration, so long as it shall remain unaltered. No mat-

ter what ulterior course we may be inclined to adopt—no matter whether at some ulterior period the honour and interests of the country may force us into a war—still, while we declare ourselves neutral, let us avoid, passing the strict line of demarcation. When war comes, if it come it must, let us enter into it with all the spirit and energy which becomes us as a great and independent nation. That period, however, I do not wish to anticipate, and much less desire to hasten. If a war must come, let it come in the shape of satisfaction to be demanded for injuries, of rights to be asserted, of interests to be protected, of treaties to be fulfilled; but, in God's name, let it not come on in the paltry pettifoggery way of fitting out ships in our harbour to cruise for gain. At all events, let the country disdain to be sneaked into a war. Let us abide strictly by our neutrality, as long as we mean to adhere to it; and by so doing we shall, in the event of any necessity for abandoning that system, be the better able to enter with effect upon any other course which the policy of the country may require." He fully concurred in those sentiments, and was ready also to say, if a necessity for war must come, let us meet the case in a manly and straightforward manner—let us openly declare ourselves in favour of Don Pedro or Donna Maria; but do not let us sneak into a war—let not the King's name on the honour of the country be compromised by our professing neutrality and acting as partisans. (Hear, hear.) He maintained that we had not acted fairly by Spain in requiring her to keep neutral on the understanding that we would also continue neutral, and then breaking our engagement. On this subject he would quote the eloquent speech of Mr. E. Grant, which applied very closely to the present occasion. The Judge Advocate proceeded to examine the opinions of Byrkershoeck. He proved Byrkershoeck's authority to be wrong or misquoted; and as to Vattel, he quoted him as saying, "Shall I suffer the neutral, under a pretended neutrality, to do me all the mischief in his power? No; the law of nature—the law of nations obliges me to be just, but does not condemn us to be dupes." The right hon. gentlemen then added on that occasion, "A strict fulfilment of our engagements is due to Spain; otherwise Spain may turn round and say, 'You call me base, and object, and degraded, but if after having uplifted to me your neutrality, and while professing to keep that promise you keep it only to the ear,—if, safe in your pretended neutrality, you take advantage of my weakness to overwhelm me,—and all this while you are affecting a more than ordinary feeling for the rights, the interests, and the honour of nations,—then, however base, and seditious, and degraded I may be, I shall have the consolation of knowing that these are one European Government which has sunk itself to a point so low as to incur the just reproaches even of the degenerate kingdom of Spain.'" He could add nothing to the force and cogency of those expressions; and should content himself with referring the gallant mover to the speeches of gentlemen opposite for an answer to the arguments on which he had founded his proposition. The hon. and gallant member stated his opinion that what had taken place in the other House of Parliament arose out of party motives, and that the question was brought forward to serve a party purpose. ("Hear, hear," from the ministerial side of the house.) Now, he was sure that the distinguished individual who brought forward the motion was utterly incapable of resorting to any indirect or left-handed course (hear) to attain any object of ambition of otherwise, for a more straightforward man did not exist. (Hear.) Therefore, the gallant member's observation could not apply to the Duke of Wellington. There was another personal topic to which he wished to advert. It had been said in another place that a gallant friend of his, Sir John Campbell, and made observations upon the government unbecoming in a British officer. He knew Sir John Campbell, and had served with him in the Peninsula. His gallant friend married a Portuguese lady, and naturally became attached to the people, as all who were acquainted with them must, for kinder persons did not exist in the world. Under these circumstances, it was possible that Sir J. Campbell, thinking Portugal to be ill-used by ministers, might have expressed himself with some acrimony as to their conduct. Ministers might consider it unbecoming in officers of the army or navy to express themselves disrespectfully of them; but if they were in the habit of frequenting some places to which he sometimes went (cheering and laughing)—he was glad of those cheers, because they afforded him an opportunity to say that the United Service Club contained as honourable men as breathed; and if such individuals were biased against government, what was it but to say ministers were unpopular with many intelligent and high-minded men, who were not afraid to give an independent expression to their sentiments? (Hear.) If it were supposed unbecoming the honour of a British officer to speak disrespectfully of the conduct of ministers, God knew that was very frequently the case. (Laughter.) He repeated, Sir J. Campbell might have spoken with acrimony of ministers, but that his gallant friend had ever expressed himself with disrespect of a higher and more sacred person he entirely disbelieved. In conclusion, he called upon ministers, if they desired to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, to do so in a manly and straightforward manner, instead of adding insult and mockery to deceit, by pretending to be neutral at a time when they were acting as partisans. He should give his strongest and most decided negative to the motion.

Mr. ROBINSON argued that the other House of Parliament had a right to express its opinion on this subject; and having exercised its undoubted and constitutional privilege, it was neither necessary nor expedient to bring forward a motion like the present, the direct tendency of which was to place the Commons in collision with the Lords. Unless great temper and moderation were observed in both houses, such a crisis would be unavoidable, and the effect must be to embarrass any government that could be formed. His gallant colleague did not deny the right of the Lords to form and express an opinion on the subject of Portugal—why, then, call upon the Commons, in the midst of public business, to agree to a vote which was meant to cast a slur upon the other house? Besides, he objected to the motion on the ground that it expressed approbation of the judicious course pursued by ministers in the affairs of Portugal in the absence of any information on the subject. He regretted, therefore, that he could not agree in his gallant colleague's proposition. ("Hear" from the opposition.) He deprecated such a vote, on the ground that it went not only to bring the Commons in collision with the Lords, but because its effect must be to create a feeling in the minds of peers that there existed in that house of Parliament a disposition to interfere unnecessarily with the privileges of the other. It had been stated that there was a short road by which to settle the question. Undoubtedly there was a short road from the top of a precipice to the

bottom, but it might not be wise to take it. (Hear.) Was it a wise thing, to accelerate a collision between two branches of the legislature? (Hear.) The hon. member proceeded to say, that in the contest now carrying on in Portugal one party had been favoured to the exclusion of the other. He feared the result would be, that we should not acquire the respect or goodwill of either party. Don Miguel was naturally dissatisfied at our conduct, and the friends of Don Pedro did not think we had gone far enough in their favour. ("Hear" from Mr. Stanley.) He could interest that significant look and cheer of the right hon. Secretary—they implied that the dissatisfaction of the party of Don Pedro was a proof of the neutrality of government. (Mr. Stanley—"Hear, hear.") But all he (Mr. Robinson) contended for was, that our conduct had been such as to alienate from us the Portuguese of both parties. He did not know that Miguel was an usurper, but he was undoubtedly a perjurer, and dissatisfied to respect or support. Therefore he (Mr. Robinson) did not pursue his present course from any wish to side with Don Miguel. The government, however, had offered to recognize Miguel if he would declare an amnesty. (Cheers from the ministerial side of the house.) He did not know whether the present government made that offer, but undoubtedly the former government did. Renewed and continued ministerial cheering, at the conclusion of which a solitary cry of "Hear, hear, hear," so loud and shrill as almost to amount to a shriek, proceeded from the opposition side of the house, and excited considerable laughter. He thought that when Miguel assumed the supreme power, the British government of the day might have displayed him, and that it would have saved considerable embarrassment, which subsequently occurred, if this course had been adopted. (Ministerial cheering.) However, he did not know that Don Miguel might not be as fit to govern Portugal as Louis Philippe was to govern France. It appeared that there was great difference of opinion, not only on domestic questions, but on questions of foreign policy, between the two great branches of the legislature. When they saw such differences existing, and there was no denying that they did exist, the greatest possible evil might be occasioned by bringing that two houses of Parliament into collision. He repeated that the existence of such differences of opinion was not to be denied. The noble lord, the member for Devonshire, the other night stated that were not only called upon to express their opinions on this subject, but that they were called upon to express an opinion diametrically opposite to that of the House of Lords upon it. Now, he would ask hon. gentlemen what would be gained by their coming to such a vote that night? He looked to the votes of that house, as they affected the country, and he would again ask what would be gained for the country by their coming to such a vote? He might be mistaken in his opinions, but they were opinions honestly and sincerely entertained. He would now consider such a vote as it affected the future policy of the country and His Majesty's ministers. The vote to which the other house of Parliament had come called upon that house, it was said—so, indeed, his gallant colleague had contended—to come to a vote of a directly opposite description. Now, where would be the use of placing this house in direct collision with the other House of Parliament on this occasion? But it was said that if they did not do so, it would be thought by the world that the Commons of England were opposed to His Majesty's ministers. Now it was well known to the world that the great majority of that house supported the views and measures of His Majesty's government, and the vote to which his gallant colleague required the house to come was not necessary to establish that fact. What, he would repeat, would be gained by their coming to such a vote? Would it not have a tendency to create an indisposition amongst many noble peers towards that branch of the legislature? Would it not be said that the result of such a vote was to call in question the rights and privileges of the other House of Parliament? (Hear.) For his part he could not conceive a proceeding more unworthy of the legislature of a great country like this,—could any man conceive anything more mischievous to the country than the thus gratuitously bringing the two branches of the legislature into collision? Was it consistent with the dignity of that house to act in such a manner? Would it be wise on its part to do so? Were they to set such a dangerous and indigested example? It had been stated out of doors that last year this house had come to a resolution, under analogous circumstances, opposed to the determination of the House of Lords. He (Mr. Robinson) was one of those who voted in the majority on that occasion, but he would deny that there was any analogy between the two cases. The case which then occurred was one of strong pressing necessity. His Majesty's ministers had tendered their resignations, and it was understood that His Majesty intended to accept them. Upon that occasion he (Mr. Robinson), thinking that it was necessary for the country that they should be retained in office, voted certainly in the majority. But was there, he would ask, the least likelihood of a change of ministers now? Was it not, in fact, notorious that the government would continue as it was at present constituted? Where then, would be the use of coming to such a vote as this? This motion called upon the house, without having the proper Parliamentary evidence before it, to declare it as its opinion, that the conduct of His Majesty's government towards Portugal had been wise and judicious. Now, he (Mr. Robinson) was not prepared to concur in a vote of that kind, and if, before the close of the debate, no other hon. member should do so, he would move, as an amendment on the original motion, the previous question. (Hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had no doubt expressed his sincere opinions upon this subject. In opposing the motion that hon. member had laid the principal stress of his argument upon the danger of that house coming into collision with the other house of Parliament. Before he replied to that part of the hon. gentleman's speech, he would just advert to some other points that had arisen in the course of the present debate. He would not say that it was not necessary to discuss the character of Don Miguel, but that character had been so often discussed before, that it required but little illustration or remark to set it in its true light before the world. Indeed, he did not think that it was at all necessary to add a word to the condemnation which had been pronounced in the other House of Parliament not very long since, by a noble lord, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, upon the conduct of that Prince, whom the noble lord called false, cruel, and cowardly. (Hear, hear.) There could not possibly be imagined any three more disgraceful qualities than those which he then enumerated by the

He would not say whether or not the noble lord expressed himself in unusually strong terms in that instance, more especially considering the fact which the noble lord held at the time; this he would say, that events which had happened since that period had most completely convinced him of the great discrimination which the noble lord then evinced upon the subject. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He would not say anything further regarding the character of that Prince beyond this, that it was not fair to assume that it should be matter of indifference to us. He was ready to admit that, generally speaking, such was the principle which should guide this country in such cases, and had we no more connexion with Portugal or with Don Miguel than the United States of America had, it would have been perfectly consistent for us to have adopted the same course that they did without at all inquiring into his character; but when it was recollected that Don Miguel had bound himself by a solemn treaty to this country and its allies, that he came over here, and in the presence of the Sovereign of this country made the most solemn promises to act as regent and not as king, it was obvious that this country was called upon, in justice to itself and to its own honour, to keep a strict observation upon his character and conduct. This gross violation of all those solemn promises, thus made in the presence of the Sovereign of this country, was the reason that the conduct of Don Miguel did not, as it ought not to, satisfy this country,—was the reason that he had not entitled himself to the good opinion of this country, and that his recognition had been delayed up to the time when the present ministers came into office. They then found, indeed, that his recognition had been proposed to him by their predecessors on the condition that he would grant an amnesty. A more unfortunate proposition there surely could not have been made? It was a condition, the fulfilment of which required at least the possession of good faith and humanity on the part of the person upon whom it was imposed, and it was a mere mockery to demand such a condition from a prince who was notoriously deficient in both those requisite qualifications. ("Hear, hear.") The question then was, as the gallant member for Worcester had stated it, whether since that period, as we had not acknowledged Don Miguel, we had not preserved that neutrality which we were called upon to maintain? Now, upon the subject of neutrality and the course which had been pursued, the question was, whether or not this country had, as a state, furnished assistance to either of the contending parties? The question, he repeated, was, whether the state had furnished men, arms, or equipments to both parties, or to either of them? Now, no one would dispute the necessity of the state, when determined to maintain a neutrality, abstaining from furnishing such assistance to either of the contending parties; but in arguments upon this question he had to observe that the state was not unfrequently confounded with the subjects of the state. Indeed, he had often heard quotations which meant nothing more than that the state should not assist either party, applied where such an application was most erroneous,—namely, to the case of the subjects of the state assisting either party. ("Hear, hear.") Now, with respect to the furnishing of the munitions and equipments of war to belligerent parties by the subjects of the state, he believed that a neutrality of that kind had never been attempted in this country; he believed that we had never attempted to prevent our subjects from furnishing arms and ammunition to either party engaged in a contest, with regard to which this country, as a state, preserved a neutrality; and of this he was convinced, that if we ever attempted to do so, such an attempt would not only produce great embarrassment in trade, but would lead us into actual collision with either one or other of the belligerent parties. If we were to say that no arms or ammunition should go to Buenos Ayres because that state was at war with Peru, or to the Pacha of Egypt because he was at war with the Sultan, such a determination would lead to a state of things wherein it would be impossible for us to avoid war. ("Hear, hear.") It had always been the practice of this country, therefore, to allow stores of that kind to go out, and in this instance, certainly, they had been most impartially obtained by both parties. If we allowed stores and ammunitions of war to go out to Don Pedro, they had also been allowed to go out to Don Miguel; a large quantity was sent to him by the signal; he received by that conveyance 600 shells, Thetis, and a gun, which had been recently purchased at Birmingham for 1,000*l*, and within the last three weeks shells had been discharged from that gun upon Oporto. ("Hear, hear.") It could not be said that we were entered to prevent the sending out of such supplies. The fact was, that thought the Foreign Enlistment Bill had been passed to effect that, amongst other objects, it had been found impossible, under its provisions, to prevent the subjects of this state from sending out such supplies to belligerent parties. The right hon. gentleman opposite had quoted the authority of Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning was certainly against the most forward in procuring the passing of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, but what had subsequently happened in Mr. Canning's time, during the consent between Greece and the Porte? Was it not an notorious fact that steam-boats went out of this country with supplies of arms and ammunition for the Greeks against the Porte? When that fact was mentioned in the House of Commons, what was the defence made by Mr. Canning? He would quote the statement of Mr. Canning from a pamphlet which professed to give his very words on that occasion. The noble lord here read the statement of Mr. Canning, which was to the effect that, as the parties had so managed as not to come within the purview of the law, by sending out the vessels and the ammunition apart without a fixed destination, and then combining them in some foreign port, it was impossible for the government to prevent the exportation of such articles, even though they were ultimately destined for the assistance of one of the contending parties. The noble lord proceeded to say that it was clear, then, that it was not possible, under the Foreign Enlistment Bill, to prevent the subjects of this state from sending out to either party, for the sake of the cause, or for the sake of profit, such munitions and equipments of war. He now came to the case of the subjects of this country engaging in the service of a foreign power. That, he believed, was the case as regarded the vessels detained by the Commissioners of Customs, and to which reference had been made by the right hon. gentleman. Those vessels were detained under an order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who, having been informed that a question had arisen regarding them, the issue of which was doubtful, ordered them to be detained until it was determined. They were afterwards detained by the Commissioner of Customs, and the right hon. gentleman referred the case for their opinion

officers of the Crown to whom the case was referred gave it as their opinion that the information in this instance was too vague to authorize the detention of those vessels. The right hon. gentleman told them that other lawyers had given a different opinion. He (Lord John Russell) would ask whether the government, instead of asking the opinion of the King's Advocate and of the Attorney and the Solicitor General, should have gone to that learned person Sir C. Wetherell,—(cries of "Hear, hear!" and much laughter.)—and to other such learned persons for their opinion upon it? Were they to say to those learned persons "We care not for the opinion of our own law officers, we want your opinion, and by it we will be guided in our conduct in this instance?" The government certainly could not be accused of adopting such an insane and absurd course of proceeding. ("Hear, hear.") The law-officers of the Crown, having then given the opinion he had mentioned, nothing was left to His Majesty's ministers but to tell the Commissioners of Customs to let the vessels depart. They were all well aware that in the more ancient periods of our history it had not been the policy of this country to prevent its subjects from engaging in the service of foreign states. They—all of them who had heard or read the able and eloquent speech of Sir James Mackintosh on the Foreign Enlistment Bill—were aware that in the times of Elizabeth and of James I. such a principal as that of preventing the subjects of this country from engaging in the service of a foreign power had not only been acted upon, but refused to be acted upon, even at the solicitation of Spain and France—that in the reign of James I. despite the remonstrances of Godomar, the Spanish Ambassador, troops levied here were allowed to serve in Flanders against the Spaniards, and that, in fine, to use the words of his lamented and eloquent friend, "What we had refused to the greatest of modern military tyrants and despotic Sovereigns—what we had denied to Louis XIV., and to Phillip II., we were required to give to such a man as Ferdinand VII." There was no doubt that it was at the instance of the ambassador of Ferdinand VII. that the Foreign Enlistment Bill had been passed, but before that time it had not been the policy of this country to prevent its subjects from engaging in the service of a foreign power. He might mention that in the time of Charles II. the Duke of Marlborough entered a foreign service, and made his first campaign, in which he learned the art of war, under the celebrated Turenne. The first time that the new principle—that principle on which the Foreign Enlistment Bill was founded—was introduced was in the time of George II., and then it was introduced because the subject of this country, while they engaged nominally to serve under Louis XV., really engaged to serve under the Pretender. It was to prevent that the 26th of George II. was passed, and while the first part of that act went to prevent the subjects of this country from entering the service of the French King, which it declared to be disgraceful and dishonourable, the second part of it went to allow the subject of this country to enter the Scotch brigade which had been raised for the service of the United Provinces; thus, instead of taking away, acknowledging the right of the people of this country to enter a brigade of troops raised for the service of a foreign power. ("Hear, hear.") Suppose that the United Provinces had at that period gone to war with Prussia or with Russia, and that it was then argued that this country had violated its neutrality because the Scotch brigade in the service of the first-named power had been recruited from amongst its subjects, there was little doubt that the ministers of George II. would have at once repudiated and scouted such a doctrine. Since the passing of the Foreign Enlistment Bill assistance had been given by subjects of this realm to Greece and South America. Had the persons who had thus entered the service of foreign states been punished for a misdemeanor under that bill? Had not his gallant friend Sir Robert Wilson, who with his own hands had painted the guns at the defence of Corunna against the French, been subsequently restored to his rank of lieutenant-general in the British army, notwithstanding the offence which he had committed in violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Bill? He quoted that instance because it had occurred during the late administration. Under the present government a noble lord had been restored to his rank in the navy, though he also had violated the Foreign Enlistment Act. When, therefore, persons of such high rank—generals and admirals—were not punished for doing so, it would be impossible to punish soldiers, mere privates, for having entered a foreign service. ("Hear, hear.") The right hon. gentleman opposite had praised Sir John Campbell. Now, he (Lord John Russell) did not think, with the exception of Sir John Campbell's having the good fortune of having a Portuguese wife (a laugh), that his case and that of Admiral Sartorius differed in the slightest degree. ("Hear, hear.") It appeared, indeed, to him, that both those officers might very well bear off together; and those two instances proved that His Majesty's ministers, instead of having been guilty of partiality, had been most completely and decidedly neutral in reference to this contest. ("Hear, hear.") When he said they were impartial in reference to this contest, he was ready to say, at the same time, that he fully participated in the sentiment expressed by Mr. Canning on the occasion of the French invasion of Spain, when he prayed for the success of the Spaniards against their invaders. In the same spirit he (Lord John Russell) did not feel it to be improper or unbecoming to express a wish in a British Parliament, though it was our policy to remain neutral in a contest between cruelty and bigotry on the one hand, and liberal opinions and liberal institutions on the other, that the one side, the side of liberty and toleration, should prevail over the other. ("Loud cheers.") He was willing to grant to the right hon. gentleman the cases which he had quoted against Don Pedro; but the statement as to Don Pedro's flogging a young soldier, bad as it was, would not bear comparison with the well-authenticated stories which they had heard of Don Miguel. Having now disposed of the question of neutrality, which he trusted he had shown, His Majesty's government had strictly preserved in this case, he came to the point to which he had referred in the first instance—he meant that which had been raised by the hon. member for Worcester (Mr. Robinson). The hon. gentleman intimated that great danger would result from coming to such a vote as the proposed one to night, namely, a collision with the House of Lords. If such a collision should occur, it was not to that hon. member's colleague (Colonel Davies) that the blame was to attach. ("Cheers from the ministerial benches.") In that case, he (Lord John Russell) thought that the House of Lords, having declared an opinion in the way of a censure upon the late conduct of His Majesty's government in reference to Portugal, it devolved on the House of Commons,

under such circumstances, disagreeing as it did from that opinion, to address His Majesty, as it had an undoubted right to do, also upon the subject. Instead, therefore, of that house standing, as the hon. member recommended, exactly in the same neutral position that the country stood between Don Pedro and Don Miguel (a laugh), he (Lord John Russell) really thought that there could be no objection to their carrying up to the throne their sentiments upon this question, whether they were in accordance with those of the hon. member for Worcester, who brought forward the motion, or whether they were in accordance, which was rather improbable, with the sentiments expressed by his hon. colleague. ("Hear, hear.") But whether the sentiments of the majority of the house coincided with those of one hon. member or of the other, it was not fair to say that that house, in carrying up its sentiments to the Throne, could be considered as at all interfering with the other House of Parliament. He denied that in doing so they would be seeking to provoke a collision with the House of Lords. His (Lord J. Russell's) object—the same had been the object of all his colleagues, but he had been more pre-eminently forward in regard to the measures to which he was about to refer—in all his former conduct had been to prevent the chance of such a collision, and if in certain measures he had confined himself within certain restrictions,—if he had abstained from pressing forward opinions which were deep-seated in his breast,—if he had abstained in that instance from carrying into effect views and opinions which the more he considered them the more he was convinced of their being most essential to the happiness, prosperity, and welfare of this country, let the house, let hon. gentlemen be assured that he did not decline then urging those views in consequence of any change that had taken place in his opinions, or in consequence of any wish to preserve office or place, but because he saw there was no chance of then carrying them into effect without bringing into collision the two branches of the legislature—a result which he thought they should not wantonly bring on, (loud cheers from the ministerial benches, responded to by similar cheers from the opposition benches), and for the bringing on of which any men whoever took office in this country would be most deeply responsible. ("Cries of "Hear, hear.") These were the reasons that, in that instance, had guided his conduct and that of his Majesty's ministers. He did not think that, upon this occasion, they at least could be reproached with having done anything that was likely to bring into collision the two branches of the legislature. They had pursued that course of policy with regard to Portugal which they thought conducive to the best interests of the empire,—they had acted so as to preserve unstained the honour of the country, and they now cheerfully and fearlessly appeared to the vote of that house to prove that they had been right. ("Loud cheers.") Captain YORKE denied that the instances to which the noble lord had referred, of assistance being afforded to Greece in the time of Mr. Canning were at all applicable to the present case. The fact was that the masters of the two ships alluded to, which sailed from this country in 1825, were afterwards fined by government for a breach of the act of Parliament. The gallant captain stated, that being himself stationed at the time in the Mediterranean, on coming up with a convoy that had been fitted out in this country, and which was destined (so we understood) for the assistance of the Turks, finding that they sailed under British colours, though he was not in sufficient force to take them, he made them haul down the British and hoist the Turkish colours. For that act he had been commended by the Admiralty, and he understood that Mr. Canning had expressed himself in terms of praise of his (Captain Yorke's) conduct on that occasion. The speech from the throne had led all the world to believe that a perfect neutrality was to be preserved, yet it could not be denied that results had shown that a war had been carried on against Don Miguel. Vessels had been continually leaving the ports of this realm, and it was impossible that they could have quitted those ports without the government being cognizant, for as dues were to be paid every information as to their cargoes and destination could be afforded to the government by its own officers in the various ports of the kingdom. But he (Captain Yorke) wished much to know what the ships in his Majesty's service had been doing so long in the Douro? Of the duty those ships were performing the government could not be uninformed, for the right hon. baronet (the first Lord of the admiralty) must have been regularly in receipt of returns from the officers in command. Every vessel leaving the ports of this country must be provided with a clearance and manifest of her cargo, as the house could not but know, and it was equally well known that any variation between the contents of the vessel and those documents rendered her the lawful prize of any of His Majesty's ships, and therefore if his Majesty's fleets in the Douro had been made use of for the purpose of landing the munitions of war he believed it was contrary to every regulation under which a British officer, under such circumstances, ought to act. ("Hear, hear.") He must contend, notwithstanding the speech of the noble lord the Paymaster of the Forces, that neutrality had never been the object of His Majesty's government. How, then, he would ask the house, could any officer in the service of Don Pedro, be, with any shadow of justice, visited in the manner that Admiral Sartorius had been treated by the government of this country? Would it be just in the same way to meet an officer of undoubted courage and experience who had taken command of a recent expedition in the same cruise, and who had made declaration that he would be dead or in three weeks he would take Lisbon. ("Hear, hear.") He should wish to know from the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, what would be the effect of the French troops taking possession of Lisbon? ("Hear, hear.") Enough had already been seen of the effects of the possession by the French of Algiers, Ancona, and Belgium; but if Lisbon should get into the hands of the French, he was satisfied the noble lord would find it somewhat difficult to feel easy with such a state of affairs. ("Hear, hear.") He believed that the vast majority of the people of this country had no disposition to surrender the rights and privileges which they enjoyed in commerce, and their great influence over the seas into the hands and dominion of their ancient foes. With regard to the expedition under Captain Napier, he deemed it right to state that two steam-vessels had sailed from Falmouth,—the *Birmingham*, with 200 English volunteers, and the *Britannia*, with 256 volunteers possessing a very soldier-like appearance, and who seemed, as was stated, to understand too the duties of a soldier. Now, he would maintain that the number of volunteers was not to decide the question of a maintenance of neutrality, and he would boldly ask the house whether, even if that number, provided with am-

munition, so left this country, a strict neutrality was maintained? He could not help deeply regretting that this question was, to his surprise brought forward upon the present occasion, more to try the comparative strength of the two Houses of Parliament than to try the merits of the question itself. He regretted this the more, because he was sure that if the matter rested on abstract principles, and was not biased by party feeling, as it was (cries of "No, no!"), it would at least meet with a calm and deliberate consideration. The neutrality which had been spoken of and boasted of by the noble lord opposite had, he must again insist, not been maintained; and he could not doubt the object of the noble lord the member for Devonshire when he improvidently rose the other night to play the same part which he had done last year. ("Hear, hear" from the opposition.) The noble lord had again introduced his conception of a coalition to be anticipated between the two houses of Parliament (loud laughter)—of a collision between the two branches of the legislature. The house might enjoy its laugh at his verbal mistake, but its laughter would not in the least put him out of humour. ("Hear, hear.") He, however, could not remain quiet (a laugh) after hearing the noble lord opposite (Lord John Russell), without thus giving expression to his sentiments on this interesting subject. Mr. O'CONNELL said, that in giving his support to the motion before the house, it could not be supposed that so humble an individual as himself was actuated by interested motives ("Hear, hear," and a laugh;) but he felt it his duty to come forward and inquire whether, when neutrality was spoken of, there was not, even of the other House of Parliament operating in favour of Don Miguel. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no.") Don Miguel had been protected and taken in charge by the other house of Parliament, and truly a fit protégé he was for the Conservatives. It had been stated that this subject would have the effect of a collision between the two branches of the legislature; but the battle, if such it might be called, was commenced elsewhere by the shield of protection having been thrown by a noble duke over Don Miguel, who had to-night been admitted by some of the opponents of the present motion to be an usurper, a murderer, a traitor to his father, and a traitor to his country; and yet this was the man who had the advantage of the vote of the other house of Parliament sustaining his cause. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "No, no," from the opposition benches.) This was the first breach of neutrality, and to restore it there must be a vote on the other side from this house, and that vote would be productive of as great a moral effect in the world, as had the vote elsewhere in favour of Don Miguel. By this would the neutrality, so much contended for, be restored. The real truth was, that in this country there were now two parties; first, the party which had carried the Reform Bill, and was willing to go further, but was apprehensive of their good measures being opposed elsewhere. ("Hear, hear.") At one time or other a collision must ensue, unless those elsewhere had not the good sense to read the signs of the times, and to understand their own position, and, though they might differ in the details of any measure, should not, by a decided determination against the vast majority of the country, put at risk the nation itself. The country required amelioration, and resistance to amelioration elsewhere would not only create risk, but tend to something worse—revolution. ("Hear, hear.") But to return to the question at present before the house, the charge against the government, was not carrying into full effect and operation the Foreign Enlistment Bill. An answer indirectly to that charge could not be forgotten, that from this country money had been raised as well for Don Miguel as for Don Pedro; but the distinction as to assistance had been taken upon the ground of enlistment; but why had not Don Miguel effected an enlistment to his aid here but because he could not find in this country a man that would serve under his banners? Don Miguel might get the great captain elsewhere to throw his shield of protection over him, but he could not obtain the services under his banners of either Englishmen, Scotsmen, or Irishmen. It was possible he might enlist the services of individuals in another place, but it was a misfortune that many advocates of his cause might be found to be encumbered with lawn sleeves. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) It was admitted that Don Miguel was so bad that no man could afford him support, and even the right hon. and gallant officer (Sir Henry Hardinge), whose talents must ever be respected, whatever part he might adopt in a discussion, had taken especial care that the high honour of the British soldier should not be tarnished by one word on his part of approbation of Don Miguel; in short, in alluding to that individual, the gallant officer had most certainly not been complimentary. But again to revert to the preservation of neutrality. Even on the part of the preceding government, had there been no regiments raised in Ireland for the service of Don Pedro, and which embarked from Cork under the command of Colonel Cotter and Major Baldwin? Indeed, he himself had obtained two commissions in that service. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) To be sure, they had embarked, in number between 600 and 700 from Cork, as husbands, pickaxes, and shovels, yet guns and ammunition formed a considerable portion of their stores, and there was not a human being who then did not know that the Foreign Enlistment Bill was then violated; but nobody at that time impeached that course of proceeding (hear, hear), nor, indeed, could that be done under the construction of the Foreign Enlistment Act, under which he would defy any man to make an information who was not a *particeps criminis*. ("Hear, hear.") The house had also been told that the poor-houses had been cleared for the advancement of the cause of Don Pedro. He could only say that he wished they had been more so, for the unemployed would only risk their lives in a foreign service, which was much better than risking their necks for worse crimes at home. Such a class did not carry any capital away with them, and were not likely to afford an increase of capital from their labour by remaining at home. He felt less regret that they should have so engaged, because they had embarked in a cause the just claims of which had been recognized by the late Sovereign in the person of Donna Maria, who had a great constitutional right, which, for his own part, he was anxious to support,—the cause of the constitutionalists of Portugal. In Spain the Jacobin principles of the French revolution had been adopted: in Spain the country had been cut into little squares; the influence of the rich had been extended, and war had been raised against the cottage rather than against the palace; wealth had been added to the rich, while even convent relief had been taken from the poor without the adoption of anything like a poor-law provision; while, on the other hand, the constitutionalists of Portugal had done no such injustice, but, on the country, had endeavoured to es-

establish a constitutional reform, and gradually to improve and advance the institutions and interests of their country. (Hear, hear.) This glorious course had been interrupted by Don Miguel; he who had violated his oath, whose honour was tarnished, and, was, in short, admitted to be a monster indescribable, and, therefore, was it for such a personage that ministers were to be blamed, because they would not carry into full and vigi-
 tant effect the act of Parliament or the prevention of foreign enlistment? He did not hesitate to say, that if it was not for the risk of a general war, the government would deserve to be impeached if they did not take active steps and send over one or two of the brave regiments in the British service, which would settle the question in half an hour. He was satisfied that the time was come when the British legis-
 lature ought to make a declaration that would cheer the friends of Don Pedro, and by so doing that there should be an end to such a monster as Don Miguel, his opponent. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. PEEL began by observing that he could well understand the object of the hon. and learned member for Dublin in supporting the motion now before the house, and that object was, that this country should directly interfere with the consti-
 tution, and establish itself as a judge over the transactions of another country, with which it was not to limit itself to disapprobation of, but to embark regiments to dictate to, the domestic policy of a foreign nation; in short, that this country should resort to war to dispossess a prince of his dominions. (Hear.) He (Sir R. Peel) believed the hon. and learned gentleman had belonged to the school which had ever advocated the non-interference of this country with the domestic policy of other states—that it should be left to every country to choose its own government. (Hear.) He had thought that so powerful a competitor for those principles as the hon. and learned gentleman would not have been guilty of trying to effect an interference with the internal affairs of a nation, and to force a ruler upon a reluctant people, the bayonet and physical force. Principles had, however, changed, and though tyranny had fled there was no tyranny under the name of liberalism which the hon. and learned gentleman did not seem ready to support, even at the expense of involving this country in a war, provided it was in the maintenance of his own principles. (Hear, hear, and cries of "No.") The hon. member for Worcester (Mr. Robinson) had stated that some public men were ready to recognize Don Miguel, who had been described as the monster, perjuror—nay, one guilty of all crimes. The same had been reiterated by the gallant officer (Colonel Davies), and the noble lord opposite had laid that sin to his (Sir R. Peel's) side of the house. Did, however, the noble lord remember, that so far from objecting to the policy of the government of which he (Sir R. Peel) was a member, with reference to this question, it had been admitted on a former occasion by the noble lord that the time had come when under certain conditions, Don Miguel ought to be recognized by this government? With the character of that personage he (Sir R. Peel) had on the present occasion nothing to do, and into the character of Don Pedro he would not now enter. (Hear.) Both those considerations involved unprofitable speculations in the present in-
 stance, and he would ask the house not to be led away by any appeals to their feelings and pas-
 sions, but to determine upon the grounds of public policy. He did not know whether there had been any change in the principles which had ever heretofore been entertained by the Whigs in this country, but he found that in the debates which arose in the year 1800, when the overtures made by the French republic for a peace came under discussion, Mr. Fox said—"He was not justifying the French, nor striving to absolve them from blame, either in their internal or external policy. He thought, on the contrary that their successive rules had been as bad and as execrable in various instances as any of the most despotic and unprincipled governments that the world ever saw. No man regretted more than he did the enormities which France had committed, but how did they bear upon the present question? Was this country to be deprived of the benefits of peace because France had been guilty of injustice or error?" Mr. Fox, on the same occasion, proceeded to say "that they had heard that night a great many most acrimo-
 nious invectives against Buonaparte, against the whole course of his conduct, and against the un-
 principled manner in which he seized upon the reins of government. He would not make his de-
 fence, but he thought all this sort of invective, which was used only to inflame the passions of the house and of the country, to be exceedingly ill-
 timed and very impolitic." Such were the senti-
 ments of Mr. Fox as applied to Buonaparte, and he (Sir R. Peel) would now inquire how far the same spirit of invective applied to Don Miguel? In the present case the question was whether a prince who was *de facto* sovereign of a country with the entire approbation of that nation could call upon another country to recognise him in his state? It was not for that nation to refer to the private character of the prince enjoying the approbation of the people over whom he was called upon to rule. If he was to be charged with treachery, then openly enter into a war with such a ruler; but if the people over whom he reigns by a long course of fidelity to his domination establish that he is their choice, any private grounds do not justify an interference, of the breach of the neutrality which, under the law of nations, ought to be maintained. (Hear, hear.) On the same grounds that ambassadors were refused to Portugal might they be refused to Algiers. It was sufficient to show that a party was the con-
 stituted authority of a nation to entitle that nation to call upon another country to enter into and maintain treaties with them. Mr. Fox had said that Buonaparte was an usurper; so, he (Sir R. Peel) would respond, was Cromwell, but that did not meet the maxim in the law of nations by which powers were actuated. Mr. Fox on the same occasion also alluded to the allegation that Buonaparte had broken his oaths, and he said that such a subject was one upon which the people over whom the party ruled was to judge, and it was not for another nation to enquire into such a grievance. He (Sir R. Peel) would entreat the house to apply these principles to the present question and though strange the choice of the people of Portugal might be, yet still, if the determina-
 tion of the whole people or such portion as might be called the whole, was in favour of Don Miguel for their governor, it was at variance with all those principles to refuse to recognize his au-
 thority or establish relations with him. If the house therefore, would fairly determine the question of neutrality, it must waive that of private character. If, then, it was admitted that the private char-
 acter of the individual could not affect the choice of that individual by an independent people, the ques-

tion then came—had His Majesty's government maintained a neutrality in the present instance? true it was, that all the declarations of the ministers of the Crown and the speech from the throne had announced that neutrality during the existing con-
 test was to be the rule; but was it, then, consist-
 ent with neutrality to permit British officers to direct hostile expeditions against a power with whom this country was in amity? The noble lord, the member for Devonshire, had alluded to the in-
 stance of Sir Robert Wilson, but the present inter-
 ference was not that of single individuals, but of numbers. The noble lord had referred to a speech delivered by Sir James Mackintosh upon a question somewhat similar to the present; but if he under-
 stood the bearing of the speech aright, its autho-
 rity would be of little effect with regard to the question at issue; for it appeared to him that Sir James Mackintosh's main argument was that the government ought not to shrink from enforcing the existing law of the state, but at the same time ought not upon the mere remonstrance of Spain to adopt a new course of legislation. It was, in fact, an argument against enacting new laws at the dictation of a foreign power. He would however, contrast with that speech, the speech delivered on the same occasion by the Judge Advocate (Mr. Robert Grant), who laid it down as an illegal act for individuals to carry on war after the state to which they belonged had declared its neutrality. How then, he would ask, could those who declared the hostile expedition fitted out for the service of Don Pedro to be no violation of neutrality reconcile that opinion with the sentiment advanced by the Judge Advocate? That right hon. gentleman laid down this irrefutable position—that when a neutral nation knowingly permitted the levying of troops for the service of one of two belligerents in a foreign country, by which levying the fortune of the war there carried on was materially influenced, then the neutral state which permitted such a course of proceeding was departing from the char-
 acter of a neutral, and assuming that of an enemy of the worst kind, because not a direct one. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had also referred to the con-
 test between the Greeks and the Turks. He had stated that Mr. Canning forbore to interfere to pre-
 vent the enterprises of individuals during that contest. But what was Mr. Canning's opinion with respect to a state of things, when the subjects of a state demanded themselves in a manner different from the line of policy adopted by the sovereign? When on that occasion complaint was made, what course did Mr. Canning pursue, and on what prin-
 ciples did he act? The proclamation issued by the King in Council, dated the 4th of October, 1825, would sufficiently show. That document, in the first place, declared the neutrality of His Majesty; then proceeded to state that the acts committed by certain of his subjects were calculated to bring in question the sincerity of his government (hear, hear); and finally called on all to respect the rights of the belligerents. The principles laid down in that proclamation were in the strictest accordance with the expressed opinions of the Judge Advocate to which he had before referred. But what was the course of policy now pursued? His Majesty's government was declaring neutral, and yet the en-
 terprises of individuals calculated to bring that neutrality in question were winked at and allowed. He could not but lament to hear such doctrines avowed, for could the same principles be applied to France or the United States?—or were they only applying them to Portugal, because Portugal was a weak state? (Hear, hear.) Let them suppose the case of an insurrection in La Vendee, and Charles X. living in the palace of Helyrood, would he have been permitted to make levies of men in this country, and send them forth under the com-
 mand of British commissioned officers for the purpose of subverting the authority of Louis Philippe in France? Would the government, after com-
 plaint made of the unauthorized nature of the acts, have ordered the release of the vessels, and refused to hear additional evidence of the illegality of the transaction when it was offered? It would be im-
 possible to act upon such principles. Above all, it could not certainly be allowed that British com-
 missioned officers should employ their skill and bravery in the service of foreign states, and the government must surely consent to recall them. Allusion had in the course of the debate made to Sir J. Campbell, and it had been said that an in-
 sidious comparison had been instituted between him and Admiral Sartorius. For his part he had heard none, and, indeed, wished them both to be recalled if their presence in Portugal were contrary to the interests of England. His objection was not, how-
 ever, so much against the individual instances, as against the system of sending out expeditions such as had been known to leave Falmouth and Spithead. Proceedings of that nature were almost sure to involve the country in a war. He now came to consider the propositions submitted to the house by the gallant member. To the first of those pro-
 positions he could have no possible objection, be-
 cause it merely stated the regret of the house at the continuance of hostilities in Portugal. But he could not extend the same feeling to the next, which stated the convictions of the house in the judi-
 cial policy pursued by His Majesty's govern-
 ment with respect to Portugal. Why? Because he deprecated the hostilities,—he disapproved of the policy. He would go further and say that he believed those hostilities would never have occurred but for that policy. The second proposition was a complete non-sequitur from the first, and one in which he could by no means agree. He could not help remarking that while His Majesty's government showed little disposition to observe neutrality themselves, they were ex-
 tremely anxious that other states should preserve it. He had read a correspondence in the *Augs-
 burgh Gazette* between the government of this country and that of Spain, in which the latter was interdicted from interfering in any manner in the Portuguese contest. It was laid down as a principle in that correspondence that the inde-
 pendence of Portugal would be a phrase without meaning if her sovereign were to be imposed not by the declared will of the people, but by the bayonets of foreigners. Now, he contended, that notwithstanding the breach of fidelity committed by Don Miguel, there was proof sufficient of his holding his power by the will of the people. This, indeed, was the only question to consider—did the people of Portugal, or did they not, approve of Don Miguel as their sovereign? What were the facts? The second city in the country had been for several months in the possession of Don Pedro. Had any of the constituted authorities,—had any orders of the state,—had, in short, any class of the people declared yet in his favour? Neither temptation nor opportunity were wanting for such a display. Don Pedro was, in fact, supported alone by the aid trans-
 mitted to him from England and France. (Hear, hear.) What, then, under those circumstances, would be the consequence of his success? Should that

event occur, then, indeed, it might be said that the independence of Portugal had become a mere phrase; for he would be seated on the throne, not by the consent or support of the people, but by the bayonets of foreigners. (Hear.) Let the aid be derived from our forts and arsenals be withdrawn from him and he would be immediately compelled to leave the country. The best feelings, the pride, the honour of the Portuguese, revolted at the attempt to impose his rule over them by foreign aid; and if the attempt proved successful, indignation would, for ages to come, be universally felt throughout the nations. If His Majesty's ministers, in their anxiety to secure the peace of Europe, had thought fit to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece and of Holland and Belgium, what right had they to interdict Spain from interfering in those of Portugal, especially since they had not themselves maintained a like neutrality? How much more right had not Spain so to interfere upon the principles of inter-
 vention avowed by His Majesty's ministers? For how much more dangerous to Spain the continuance of hostilities in Portugal! Why, he would ask in conclusion, was not Don Miguel recognized two years ago, when the whole people of Portugal were satisfied with his sway? What the vote of the house might be on the present question he did not know. For himself, disapprov-
 ing as he did of the policy pursued by govern-
 ment with respect to Portugal, deeming it both unjust to the Portuguese people, dangerous to this country; and thinking besides, that the suc-
 cess of the favoured party would be fraught with still more danger and injustice, he should refuse to give his assent to the propositions brought forward that night. (Loud cries of "Hear.")

Lord J. RUSSELL, in explanation, said that he never denied the right of the Crown to inter-
 fere to prevent the levying of men for foreign service, but only expressed a doubt of that right being practicable of enforcement in many instances. Lord PALMERSTON rose, but owing to some confusion which took place in the gallery, from the crowding together of strangers, one or two of his beginning sentences were not heard. As soon as order was restored we understood the noble lord to say that it was singular the hon. members who opposed the proposition should object to the coming to a decision on the question on the ground of a want of information, since no such tenderness or compunction had been shown in another place when the same question was discussed. To come however, to the subject more immediately before the house, he believed that it was the fact that the personal character of Don Miguel was the reason which induced the late government to order, in the first instance, our ambassador from Lisbon, and afterwards to obtain from renewing friendly relations with Portugal. The right hon. baronet had said that, in 1830, the time had arrived for the renewal of those relations. But was there not a great difference between the state of things in that country then and since? There was then no civil war, and the authority of Miguel was recognized. But, did he require that authority? In the capacity of lieutenant to his lawful Sovereign, he illegally assembled the Cortes, and, in defiance of every principle of honour and good faith, got himself proclaimed Sovereign. When, afterwards, the civil war arose, it was in the power of His Majesty's government to adopt the cause of Donna Maria; if they had thought fit, for it was an admitted principle in the law of nations, that when a civil war arose in consequence of there being two competi-
 tors to a crown, any foreign nation may espouse the cause of either of the parties it pleased. But they had come very early to a different decision, not certainly with the view of conciliating the neu-
 trality of Spain, for long before the expedition sailed from the Brazils the government had upon general principles, and not to secure a particular object, made up their minds to the course of policy they had pursued. When shortly afterwards a Spanish army assembled on the frontiers of Portugal, the government did say to the Court of Spain, if you interfere in the contest by carrying arms into Portugal, we will revoke the decision to which we have come, and take the part of Donna Maria. It was for the purpose of watching the movements of Spain that Lord William Russell was subsequently sent out to Portugal. From the earliest periods of our history, British subjects had been accustomed to take part in foreign quarrels. He hardly need refer to the expeditions to the Low Countries in the time of Elizabeth, and to other armaments from this country in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. When the French revolution broke out there was an Irish brigade in the service of the King of France, although the act of George II, was then in existence. On the proclamation of the republic the Irish brigade quitted the French service, and the British govern-
 ment, instead of inflicting penalties upon them, took them into the British service, and formed out of them the regiments of Fitzjames, Conway, and O'Connell. It would have been nugatory in the present instance for the government to have issued a proclamation which they knew from former experience would have no effect. The great difficulty was experienced in enforcing the pro-
 visions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, because it required proof which it was almost impossible to obtain, except from the parties themselves against whom the act would operate. (Hear.) The govern-
 ment had not done anything or omitted to do anything consistent with the character of neu-
 trality which they had assumed. They had rigidly adhered to the line of policy which they had pro-
 fessed their intention to maintain, and nothing was stated in the speech from the throne, which the right hon. baronet alluded to which had not been faithfully acted upon by the government. There seemed to be a disposition to look at only one side of the question in this case. The house should bear in mind that Don Miguel's army was com-
 manded by Sir John Campbell, and that he received all his military stores from this country. It was true that he had not applied to England for sol-
 diers or sailors, because he had all the resources of Portugal at his command, and because he was well aware that an appeal to this country was not likely to procure him any reinforcements. (Hear, hear.) The principle of the present government was non-interference in the affairs of other coun-
 tries, and all that they required was, that other nations should themselves pursue the same system of ab-
 stinence. Much had been said in deprecation of the adoption of a course which was likely to bring about a collision between the two branches of the legisla-
 ture. He admitted that it would be a great misfor-
 tune if such an event should occur; but at the same time he must say that the affair had not originated in that house. (Hear, hear.) It could not fail to be known to the promoters of the decision which had taken place elsewhere, that it was in opposition to the general feeling not only for the House of commons but of country. (Hear, hear.) Whatever inconvenience, therefore might arise from a marked and pronounced separation in opinion between the quarter in which the decision in question took

place and the rest of the country, would not be tributable to the House of Commons, who only perform their duty by expressing their sentiments upon this important question; but to who, he must say, without cause or reason, as thought, any obvious utility to be derived from it to themselves (hear, hear.) thought fit to exhibit a marked difference of opinion between themselves and other branch of the legislature. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel EVANS said that it was in the power of any individual to bring the Insurrection Act into operation if he could make out a case for that purpose. A few months back Don Miguel's agents tried to do so and failed. Therefore there was positive proof that the law was ineffectual, as stated by ministers, and in that respect the government stood completely exculpated. The hon. and learned member for Dublin suggested the propriety of sending troops to Portugal to settle the question at once, which excited the indignation of the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth, who denounced the idea as monstrous, and unfit to be listened to in that assembly. He begged to ask the right hon. baronet what was the difference between the case of Portugal and that of Greece, in which we interfered by force of arms? Was there any principle which prevented us from interfering with respect to Portugal which would not also have bound us not to interfere in the case of Belgium? (Hear.) It might be said that our inter-
 ference with respect to Portugal was founded upon the principles of expediency and humanity. Would not those principles justify our interference in the case of Portugal? (Hear.) The right hon. member for Tamworth argued that the submission of the people to the domi-
 nation of Miguel was paramount to all other consid-
 erations, and perfectly conclusive as to his right to reign; but he seemed to forget that the government of which he was a member in 1815 would not acknowledge the validity of that argument when the French people declared in favour of Napoleon, or, at least, willingly acquiesced in the government of Napoleon. The ground upon which the ministers of that day refused to recognize and treat with Napoleon was, that no reliance was to be placed upon the fidelity of his engage-
 ments, and that he had forfeited all claim to the confidence of the European powers. If that argument were now to be insisted upon, the right hon. baronet must acknowledge that Don Miguel had forfeited all claim to be recognized as the sovereign of Portugal. (Hear, hear.) Though he could not pretend to argue the question with the same powers which the right hon. baronet possessed, yet he must say that his opposition to the present motion appeared to rest upon false grounds but could he prove that the people of Portugal were enlisted in Don Miguel's cause? If in 1838 the govern-
 ment of this country had succeeded in getting into its possession all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the army, and any persons of note who were opposed to it, would the revolution have been accomplished at all? He feared not and then would it have been fairly said that the feelings of the people were completely expressed by their submission to James's government? He would trouble the house with a short quotation from a pamphlet written by Lord Porchester, now the Earl of Carnarvon, who happened to be in Portugal at the time Don Miguel accomplished his usurpation. The pamphlet was an able one, and as it was written by an eye-witness who was not strongly imbued with either radical or republican notions, it might be received with favour by the right hon. baronet. The passage was as follows:—"The French revolution was, indeed, far more sanguinary than the Portuguese; but in propor-
 tion to the extent of population over which its effects were distributed, it perhaps did not inflict a greater amount of human misery. The journals announced the principal changes by which Don Miguel became pos-
 sessed of absolute dominion, but eye-witnesses alone could justly appreciate the heart-rending scenes that accom-
 panied the progress of a revolution which overthrew half the families of Portugal, and shook the fabric of society. No less than 20,000 persons are supposed to have emigrated from that little kingdom, or to be still concealed within its precincts; more than 15,000 confiscations are known to have taken place, and 10,000 individuals are believed to be still immured in its dungeons—dun-
 geons damp and swarming with vermin—dungeons of whose wretchedness a British public can hardly form a conception. Far happier, indeed, were those who died by the hands of the executioner, for their moments were brief, but these unhappy people, torn from their homes chained crowded together, deprived of wholesome food, air of exercise and sometimes even of light, are sinking prematurely to their graves by mere protracted sufferings. And will the British nation sanction those atrocities, perpetrated by her own arms, which she has the means of redress in her power? We have indisputable pecuniary claims on Portugal, which we should not relinquish, so long as its government continues to outrage every feeling of justice and humanity. There are no less than 16 grades in emigration, 2 of which are related to the Royal family. I believe no doubt exists as to the number of confiscations: the number of persons who have emigrated, or are still confined in prison, cannot possibly be ascertained with certainty. Letters from Lisbon say that 20,000 Royal orders of confiscation have been issued, but I cannot be guilty of exaggeration in computing them at 16,000." Now when they were told of the complete submission of the Portuguese, was there not, he asked good reason for it? They possessed no leaders, civil or military; they had either shed their blood on the scaffold, or been transported to Africa. It had been asked whether any noble families had joined Don Pedro. He knew that a large number of heads of great families were at present in Oporto. It was also said, that the people of Portugal had made no demonstrations against Don Miguel, but that was incorrect, for there had been a rising at Figueira. Much stress has been laid upon the fact that Don Pedro had remained so long at Oporto but this told both ways and for his own part he considered it a strong proof of Miguel's weakness and want of national support that his opponent had been able to maintain himself with a small foreign force for 11 months in the second town in the kingdom. (Hear.) He ventured to assert that Don Miguel's great force, which he was sorry to hear boasted of in that house was rapidly dwindling away. If he were disposed to blame govern-
 ment at all for their policy upon this question, it was for not having assumed a more decided line of conduct, and entered into diplomatic relations with the lawful sover-
 eign of Portugal. The right hon. baronet, the member for Lancaster, had adverted to the old friendship subsisting between him and Sir J. Campbell, and he begged to say that the right hon. baronet had been influenced by his feelings towards Captain Napier whom he doubtless knew, and it so must respect. He thought it quite irre-
 valent to allude to Captain Napier had said in clubs or elsewhere, and trusted that the government would not be induced to inflict a severe penalty upon that gallant officer. (Hear, hear.) In the course of the discussion but little had been said of the injury which our merchants were suffering from the existing state of our relations with Portugal, this was a most important part of the subject, and he hoped it would attract the serious attention of the government. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. WAITLEY addressed the house at first loud cries of "Question," and was understood to declare himself in favour of the motion.
 The House divided, when there appeared:—
 For the motion, 361
 Against it, 98
 Majority in favour of the motion, 263

LONDON.—JUNE 3.

A motion by Mr. Tooke for a committee to consider what amendments ought to be made in the Reform Act, particularly with refer-
 ence to registration, experienced a fate that for the repeal of the House and taxes. The result of the division was, ayes 68 noes 95. The motion for the second reading of the Bill for re-
 moving the Jewish disabilities was more suc-
 cessful. Though Sir R. Inglis and other, resist-
 ed it on the ground that it would destroy the Christian religion, the Bill was carried through this important stage by a majority of 139. The number for the second reading being 139, against it 52.

Since the House met after the summer vaca-
 tion, important topics have been discussed. West India question, the Committee

hear.) the House of Commons went on Thursday. Mr. Stanley made several modifications in the original plan. The alterations are evidently but a modification of the hope of pacifying the abolitionists and at the same time mitigating the opposition of the West India interest. They are reducible to the following heads:—

1st. The provision requiring the slave to purchase his own freedom, by repaying the loan made by Government to his master is abandoned.

2d. The twelve years apprenticeship is continued.

3d. The apprenticed labourer will have one-fourth part of his time wholly to himself, and he will have nothing to pay out of the wages he earns during that time; the other three-fourths (7½ hours per day) will be given to his master in return for his maintenance.

4th. The apprentice may shorten the term of twelve years by such payments to his master as will prove his industrious habits. (The amount of payment is not mentioned, and it is difficult to judge whether the payment will be in any sense a purchase of freedom, or merely a test of regular industry.)

5th. The £15,000,000 will be given to the Planters, not lent.

6th. The interest will be provided for by a slight addition to the duties on sugar and other colonial produce. The debate was adjourned, resumed on Friday, and adjourned again. It will probably last several days.

On Friday, before the debate on the West India question was resumed, Lord Althorp detailed the conditions on which it is proposed by Government to renew the Bank Charter. The principal terms are that the Charter shall be for twenty-one years, with power to the Government to reconsider the subject at the end of ten years, and on twelve months notice to revoke the charter and exclusion of joint stock banking companies from the metropolis, and 65 miles around it, to be maintained—the Bank of England notes to be a legal tender and payable in gold only at the Bank of England and the various branch banks—bills of not more than three months not to be subject to the usury laws. After some observations by Mr. Baring, the debate of this subject was also adjourned.

We must now turn to foreign affairs. The Dutch and Belgian question remains still unsettled; but some advance has recently been made towards an adjustment. The King of Holland has at last, conceded the free navigation of the Scheldt and some other points, until a definitive treaty shall be agreed upon. A convention to this effect was agreed upon a few days ago. In pursuance of its stipulations the embargo has been removed, and the troops composing the garrison of Antwerp now prisoners in France, are to be allowed to return forthwith to Holland.

The Turkish question has also received a sort of solution. The Emperor Nicholas, who put himself forward as the protector of the sovereignty of the Porte, endeavoured to prevent a settlement, and for a time the Sultan was induced to refuse the cession of Adana, one of the terms upon which Mehemet Ali insisted. The sinister policy of Russia in the whole of this affair is obvious. However, it has, for the moment at least, been defeated. The Sultan has conceded the point and Ibrahim Pacha has agreed to retreat to Syria. As the alleged reason for sending a Russian force to the Bosphorus now removed, it remains to be seen whether the Autocrat will immediately recall his ships and troops. No pretext can now be found for their continuance.

The Duchess de Berri's accouchement is over, and she has been delivered of a daughter. This event obliged her to enter into some explanations and to find a father for her child. That honour she has thought fit to confer on a Count Lucchesi Palli, the Neapolitan Ambassador at the Hague. Report says that she must have made a mistake, for the Count has been residing for more than twelve months at the Hague and whether married or not to the Duchess, could not be the father of her daughter. Whether this assertion is true or not, I cannot say; but at any rate the political consequence of the Duchess is extinguished. It is said that she is soon to be set at liberty by the French Government. Her supposed destination is Naples, whither, it is said, she will be conveyed by a French frigate.

The state of affairs at Oporto is really little altered since my last communication; but such change as has taken place is favourable to Don Pedro. It is said that there is a strong disposition to make an effort in favour of the Constitutional cause at Lisbon, and there is a talk of an expedition to the Tagus being contemplated at Oporto.

The German Diet has remonstrated against the residence of the Poles near the German frontiers in Switzerland. The answer of the Swiss Government has not yet appeared.

JUNE 4.

The Ministers are again in conflict with the House of Lords. Last night the Duke of Wellington brought forward a motion for an address to the King praying His Majesty that he would be pleased to enforce the observance by his subjects of the neutrality declared to subsist in the present contest going on in Portugal. The ground in which the noble Duke supported his motion, was that the assistance afforded by persons in this country to Don Pedro is contrary to the law of nations which does not permit the people of a neutral state to take part with one belligerent against another. In support of his view of the subject he quoted the opinion of Sir William Scott now Lord Stowell, who had declared that the law of nations was part of the constitution of this country, and that the Government was bound to enforce it. In the reply Mr. Palmerston said that the law of nations was not bound

by the acts of individuals who had always been at liberty at their own risk to give assistance to foreign belligerents; as to the opinion of Sir W. Scott to which the noble Duke had referred, it was not delivered by him, if ever delivered at all, judicially, but in the course of a speech in Parliament. At all events it was contrary to the practice of European states. The conservative Peers however recollect the passing of the Reform Bill and their consequent humiliation and will always be glad to seize upon any opportunity for giving a blow to the Ministry. In this case the effect of the vote would not be understood for Earl Grey declared that if the motion should be adopted it would be taken as a vote of censure. Nevertheless the result of the division was a majority of 12 against Ministers, the division being 80 for the address and 68 against it.

The vote has not of course been regarded by the public in the way it would have been under the former system of representation when the House of Commons was under the influence of the Peers. When the result of the division became known in the Commons, Colonel Davies gave notice that he would to-morrow move a vote of confidence in his Majesty's Ministers for their conduct respecting Portugal. Thus the two Houses are placed in opposition to each other and the effect cannot fail to be disadvantageous to the Lords. It is remarked as something characteristic that the whole of the bench of Bishops, Dr. Maltby excepted, voted for the address.

The first resolution of the Ministerial plan for Negro emancipation passed the Commons last night after a long debate. It was agreed to without a division.

JUNE 5.

Last night the vote of the House of Peers on our relations with Portugal was referred to in the Commons by Lord Ebrington under the very common form of a question put the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. As according to the notice of Colonel Davies the attention of the House is to be specifically called to the subject to-morrow, it might have been expected that the Noble Lord would have waited until ten for the information he professed to desire, since the necessity for it was by no means of a pressing nature. But a day was to elapse and that question doubtless was an affair of previous concert, its object being to afford opportunity for a Ministerial declaration of confidence in the position of the executive Government notwithstanding the shock it had recently sustained. In fact while asking whether it was intended to make any alteration in the policy of the country with reference to Portugal he declared that his wish was to receive assurance that no steps towards such alteration would be taken in consequence of what had occurred elsewhere. In conclusion he expressed his opinion that a great majority of the Members of the House of Commons were at variance with the House of Lords, not only with the Portuguese question, but on many others which would soon come before that House. Lord Palmerston's answer amounted merely to this that as long as Ministers retain office they are resolved not to depart from the policy they have hitherto pursued. Here this matter ended.

The only other proceeding in the Commons that need be mentioned was Sir G. Staunton's endeavours to call the attention of the House to his resolutions respecting the China Trade, but he spoke in so low a tone of voice that nothing he said could be sufficiently or distinctly heard to render it reportable. However his views are known from the resolutions which have long been before the public. The subject might have excited some debate had the House been full, but it was very thin and before Sir G. had an opportunity of making any motion it was counted out.

In the House of Lords the subject which gave occasion to some observation was the West India question, but that only on the presentation of Petitions. There was however an important petition, that recently agreed to by the Bankers, Merchants and other persons interested in the West India Colonies and Trade. Lord St. Vincent who presented this petition recapitulated in a very clear and able manner the acts of Parliament by which slave labour is not only sanctioned, but protected and encouraged. Hence the inference that slaves are legal property of which the owners cannot be deprived without due compensation, was forcibly deduced. His speech was complimented on all sides. The petition was supported and another of the same description presented by the Duke of Wellington who strongly urged the necessity of careful deliberation on the measures brought forward by His Majesty's Ministers for the extinction of slavery.

There have been two Cabinet Councils in consequence of the Division in the Lords but all that is said as to the decisions come to is of course mere conjecture. The Lord Chancellor and Earl Grey have gone this morning to Windsor. The Duke of Wellington who had received, it is said, a previous invitation from his Majesty has also left town for the Castle.

JUNE 6.

Nothing of importance occurred in either House of Parliament yesterday, but to-night the motion of Colonel Davies comes on in the Commons and a long debate on the Portuguese contest as well as probably on other questions connected with the foreign policy of Ministers may be expected. The answer of the King to the address voted by the House of Lords will also be delivered to-night. Report has been busy as so the nature of that answer, but as the time when it must be officially disclosed is at hand the recapitulation of all the unauthorized rumours may be dispensed with. The Ministerial Papers assert that it will contain a

strongly expressed determination to persevere in the present policy towards Portugal.

The Bank Proprietors have come to a decision on the terms proposed by Government for the renewal of the Charter. At the adjourned meeting which took place yesterday the debate was closed by a vote on Mr. Lloyd's motion in support of the Government propositions. An amendment moved by Mr. Randall Jackson, the object of which was to recommend to the Court of Directors to endeavour to obtain some modification of the Government terms, was rejected.

The Paris Papers received to day contain an account of proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies which are not altogether without interest. The advocates of economy there have just been more successful in an attack on the Ministry than our Joseph Hume has here. A grant required for removing the National Library from the Rue Richelieu and also some small pensions have been refused. What effect this vote may have on the just milieu Ministry cannot at present be conjectured. Some letters from Paris predict a dissolution of the Chamber.

It appears that the insurrectionary spirit is again abroad in Germany. According to accounts received to-day very serious disturbances have occurred at the Bavarian town of Neustadt. A number of students and other young men having assembled there and an attempt was made to renew the scenes of the festival of the Hambach which made so much noise last year. The attempt was not prevented without a conflict between the troops and the people and it is reported that about one hundred lives were lost before the riot was suppressed. According to some statements one of the Bavarian Regiments refused to fire.

Six o'clock.—The King's answer to the Lords address has just been delivered. It is in these words:—

"I have already taken all such measures as appear to me to be necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I have determined to observe in the contest now carrying on in Portugal."

JUNE 7.

In hastily writing yesterday the King's answer to the address of the Lords on the Portuguese contest, I omitted to state that it was delivered by the Marquis of Wellesley in his official character as Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household. Whatever singularity there might be in one brother being the bearer of such a return to the motion of the other is accounted for by the circumstance of place, but it was remarked by many that the Noble Marquis seemed to carry something like extra zeal into the execution of his duty on this occasion, and he certainly did read His Majesty's answer with a very marked and unusual emphasis.

I have not yet seen the official copy of the King's answer, but a dispute has already arisen as to the words in which it is framed. Some will have it that it began, *I have already taken*, others assert that the commencement as delivered by the Noble Marquis was, *I had already taken*, I think the former phraseology is correct, but the matter seems really of little importance.

Colonel Davies brought on his promised motion in the Commons. After the King's answer it was thought by many that the gallant Colonel and the partisans of the Ministry would have been content without pressing the affair further. But this was not the case. It was determined that the house should be called upon to express an opinion contrary to that given by the Peers. Colonel Davies accordingly moved "that a humble address be presented to His Majesty regretting the continuance of hostilities in Portugal and expressive of the grateful acknowledgments of that House for the conduct pursued by His Majesty's Ministers with respect to the affairs of that country." Lord Morpeth seconded the motion. It was ably opposed by Sir H. Hardinge, Mr. Robinson, Captain Yorke and Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Robinson dwelt with much effect on the danger of thus wantonly bringing the two branches of the Legislature into collision—but in spite of admonition and argument the resolution for the address was adopted. The numbers on the division were 361 and 98. Majority for the motion 263.

There is no other news of importance.

JUNE 8.

The report of last night's debate in the House of Commons will not prove very interesting to the general reader, and yet the subject was one of great importance. It was the ministerial plan which his to form the basis of the hazardous experiment of slave emancipation about to be tried in our colonies. The first resolution involving the general principle of emancipation having been carried the second declaring free, all children born after the passing of the act and also those who may be under six years at the time of its passing was moved in the Committee last night. Joseph Hume who is alleged to be influenced in the discussion of West India affairs by his brother-in-law Mr. Brownley of Trinidad was the first speaker. The charge of interested motive was insinuated in the course of the debate and disclaimed, but whatever may be thought of the allegation it must be owned that the member for Middlesex shews rather more practical knowledge on the subject than most of the members of his party. As an amendment he moved the re-appointment of the Committee of both Houses which sat last Session for the purpose of obtaining more information than Parliament yet possessed as to the effects of free labour and the relative amount of work done by freemen and slaves. The amendment was of course resisted by the Ministers and by all the eager emancipators, amongst whom Dr. Lushington, whose zeal on this question is well known, was one of the most vehement. The result after a long debate was that it and another amendment of a very different character, as it

had for its object immediate emancipation, which was moved by Mr. Buckingham were negatived.

You will see from the daily papers that one of those charges which are now frightfully frequent but which too revolting to be particularly described has been made at the Queen's Square Police Office against Mr. Bankes member for Dorsetshire. The circumstance has involved his family in the deepest distress.

In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, Mr. C. Grant last night stated that the question on the East India Charter would come on next Tuesday. However in consequence of the probable duration of the discussions on West India Slavery, Mr. Grant afterwards postponed his motion to the 13th.

Some of the German Papers pretend that Russia has determined to refuse to recognize the peace between Mehemet Ali and the Porte on the conditions on which it has been concluded. This is not very probable, and as little is the report of the sudden recall of M. Dedel by the King of Holland. Such an instance of caprice would be extraordinary. The fact really is that the Dutch Plenipotentiary has only returned for a few days to the Hague to confer with his Government upon some important questions about to be discussed in the pending negotiation.

FRANCE.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday, with a letter from our correspondent, have been received. The French Ministers were defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday by a majority of 12 on the question of voting the sum of 18,000,000 francs, equal to about 720,000£ sterling, for completing the Louvre by a transversal gallery connecting it with the Tuileries, for the reception of the National Library. It is a singular coincidence that this defeat of the French Ministry took place on the same night that the English Ministers were out voted in the House of Lords, and that the majority against them should, in both instances, be the same.—*Courier*, June 6.

Locusts have appeared in such swarms in some departments of the west of France, and have become so destructive to vegetation, that the Council General of the Sarthe have assigned a sum of 6000 francs for their destruction, at the rate of ten sous a bushel.—*Mercury*, June 6.

Letter from Algiers of the 25th ult. say that the European colonists were in a state of consternation, in consequence of the debate in the English House of Lords, and the publication of the official papers relative to the occupation of Algiers. The colonists had conceived, from the silence on the subject of the French Ministers, and the little that had been said by their organs of the press, that some intention was entertained by the French Government of abandoning Algiers as soon as an understanding could be entered into as to the best mode of disposing of the place. The colonists, whose numbers by this time amount to some thousands, are extremely anxious that Algiers should become a permanent possession of the French; and, in the hope of inducing the French Government to take a resolution to that effect, they where to hold a public meeting on the 28th, for the purpose of agreeing to petitions to be addressed to the King and to each of the two Chambers.—*Times*, June 6.

TURKEY.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 31st April contains intelligence from Constantinople of the 10th of that month, which represents Count Orloff, to be greatly annoyed at the conclusion of the treaty between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, and that he had made an official declaration of his dissatisfaction of the arrangement.—*Courier*, June 6.

(From *Galignani's Messenger* of the 28th May.)

The Government have received dispatches from Constantinople, dated the 18th instant, from which it appears, that the Sultan had, three days before, yielded to Ibrahim the contested territory of Adana. Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 1st of May. Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Commander in Chief of the Russian expedition, landed at Bujukdere on the evening of the 5th. The following is an act of amnesty, dated May 6, granted by the Porte to all the authorities of Asia Minor, and establishes the occasion made to Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim of the Pashalicks of Syria and the Government of Adana:

"Orders addressed to the Viziers, Mirimians, Mullas, Cadis, Naibs, Mutsellims, Vayvodes, Ayams, Notables, and other functionaries of the different parts of Anatolia.

"Their assurance of fidelity and devotedness given me at length by the Governor of Egypt, Mehemet Ali Pacha, and his son Ibrahim, having been acceptable to me, I have granted them my Imperial benevolence. The Governments of Crete and Egypt have been confirmed to Mehemet Ali, and, in compliance with his earnest desire, I have granted to him the departments of Damascus, Tripoli, Syria, Seyede, Safed, and Aleppo, the districts of Jerusalem, and Naplouse with the conducting of the pilgrims, and the command of the Djidda. His son, Ibrahim Pacha, has acquired a new title to be Cheik-al-Haram of Mecca and the District of Djidda; I have acquiesced in his demand of the department of Adana, with the title of Mohassil. Following the equity, humanity, and clemency with which God has endowed me, I order all persons in authority in the different parts of Anatolia to refrain from pursuing the notables and inhabitants, and to bury all past events in oblivion. You, on your part, will announce my generous intentions to all who are in authority

under you; you will endeavour to assure the public mind on this subject, and you will endeavour to obtain prayers in favour of my august person from the people whose welfare God has intrusted to my hands. It is in order to make you acquainted with these things that I have issued the present firman, in conformity with my hattî sherîff. You will, therefore, make known my sovereign will to all who it may concern, and you will obtain their prayers in my favour. Be careful that you comply with it without molesting any person whomsoever contrary to my supreme desires.—*Caledonian Mercury*, June 6.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 8.—The Anti-Russian party has, for the present, got the upper hand in the Divan; the Sultan is now wholly under its influence. Count Orloff is likely to meet with many difficulties, and to be impeded in his movements since Admiral Roussin has succeeded in neutralizing the Russian influence. Whatever pains the Porte takes to assume an appearance of independence, it is notorious that for some time past it has had no will of its own, but is guided, according to circumstances, by foreign influence. At present, Admiral Roussin leads the Divan; how long this will continue it will be difficult to foretell; but one day's preponderance is important if turned to good account.

The jealousy between the diplomatic agents here increases in proportion as the Porte grows weaker; it is as happens with all rich inheritances; the most trifling circumstances is laid hold of to make an affair of state of it. The subjoined memorandum shews what a general irritation exists, and how anxiously the Porte endeavours to do away with whatever is susceptible of a false interpretation; it endeavours to refute a report that has been spread here respecting the withdrawal of the Russian auxiliary troops Count Orloff has had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. To-morrow he will visit the camp at Scutari; this camp is daily supplied with all descriptions of provisions and ammunition, and is arranged as if it were to be of long continuance.

This, however, does not quite harmonise with the reports of peace circulated here, which are so well founded, that the Sultan has consented to the most painful concessions.

MEMORANDUM OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

"It is notorious that the Sublime Porte never allowed itself to interfere in the affairs of others; and it is, therefore, reasonable to observe towards it the same reserve, and not to expose it to explanations, which would be the more painful to it, as its future situation might be affected by them, if, under present circumstances, a misunderstanding should be caused by vague and unfounded reports, which were manifestly circulated only to embarrass it. We here allude to the act lately concluded with the Ambassador of France with respect to Egypt, in which it was stipulated that the aid of Russia should be dispensed with. This act, which attracted universal attention, was variously interpreted; yet without being accurately known. The Porte hastens, with its usual frankness, to give the necessary explanations on the subject. There was in that act a little paragraph in which the French Government caused it to be said that if Mehemet Ali Pacha should be contented with the great concessions conveyed to him by Halil Pacha, the Sublime Porte would, in this case, renounce foreign assistance; but there is no clause whatever in it, as some would have it believed, that directly stipulates a renunciation of the aid of Russia, or the return home of the Russian ships. Penetrated with feelings of gratitude to that power, the Sublime Porte would never have entered into such particularities, and the proof that it never entertained any such thought is that a wish had been previously expressed that the Russian men of war might go to Siseboli, a harbour of the Turkish empire, near Constantinople, whence it would have been easy to recall those ships if it had been necessary and the Sultan had wished it.

"If the Sublime Porte consented to admit into the said act the words 'absolutely to renounce foreign aid,' this was only because it wished to maintain the good understanding that prevails between the powers from which it had received so many marks of friendship; as, besides, the Russian Court would be thereby relieved from the embarrassment which it must experience from lending its friendly aid; and as also it then appeared that that affair might be considered as settled; the moment that Mehemet Ali should accept the great concessions made by the Sultan it was thought that in this case foreign aid ought to be renounced. No other motive can be admitted to explain the conduct of the Sublime Porte on this occasion, without too nearly affecting its honor and lowering it so much as to believe that it acts only according to foreign influence. Far from this, the Porte thinks, on the contrary, that it is entirely freed from it, and this feeling induces it to dispel reports which, under other circumstances could not have been judged worthy of the least attention."—*Courier*, June 4.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.—It is reported here that the last despatches addressed to this Government by its Ambassador at Constantinople, Admiral Roussin, bring intelligence of orders having been given to the Russian troops encamped on the borders of the Bosphorus to embark for the Russian ports of the Black Sea. This report seems to be generally considered as worthy of credit, notwithstanding the tenor of some letters from Vienna of the 26th ult., which is by no means calculated to encourage the notion, that the Russians have intention of ever moving from the capital of Turkey. None of the Ministerial papers, however, say anything of the alleged information from Constantinople.

It Ibrahim has really commenced his retreat

towards Syria, the further stay of the Russians in Constantinople, on the footing on which they have been there since their arrival, would be a most unnecessarily cruel infliction on the treasury of the Sultan, whose pecuniary resources were already in a sad state of exhaustion before the arrival of his allies, and must soon after have been entirely drained by the necessity of defraying the expenses of their support.—*Times*, June 8.

GERMANY.

It appears from the *Berlin States Gazette* that the Prussian Government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the young men of that country from going to foreign universities, lest they should imbibe principles inimical to the Government of Prussia.

The *Frankfort Gazette* states that the affray between the Bavarian troops and the inhabitants of Neustadt was of a more serious nature than at first represented. Numbers of lives were lost on both sides and the loss on the part of the inhabitants is variously stated at from 20 to 100. It appears, however, that the people succeeded, in driving the troops from the hill on which they had taken their station.—*Courier*, June 6.

BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER.

GREAT MEETING OF BANK PROPRIETORS.

Yesterday a meeting of the proprietors of Bank stock, convened to receive the propositions of government for the renewal of the charter, was held in Threadneedle street, at two o'clock [postponed from eleven at the special request of Lord Althorp, lest the press, by anticipating his lordship's statement, should mar its effect in the House. Having complied with his lordship's wish, the meeting did not deem it necessary to exclude the reporters for the evening papers.] The governor then read a letter from Lord Althorp containing the outline of his lordship's plan. [See Commons of yesterday.] The chairman thought that branch of the plan in which an encouragement was held out to the establishment of country joint stock banks could not fail, by increasing the circulation of the Bank of England, of proving most valuable to the interests of the proprietors, and, joining that with the other intentions to which the plan of the noble lord referred, he, as well as the Court of Directors, thought they could not, in pursuance of the trust reposed in them, do better than recommend the assent of the court to the propositions. (Hear hear.) Mr. Lloyd, as the youngest proprietor, rose to urge the adoption of the plan, which he did in a very able speech, concluding with the following resolution:

That this Court fully approves of the course pursued by the Court of Directors in their negotiations with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of England, and authorises them to come to a final arrangement, founded on the letter this day read by the chairman.

Mr. Young thought it was a subject of the greatest alarm, to throw all the responsibility of providing gold for paper on the Bank of England. (Hear.) He did not value their monopoly, which had been charged as being so obnoxious, for he had no fear if the monopoly was done away with. He wanted no such protection, feeling confident that the means and credit of the Bank would always command success against any degree of competition. He concluded by asking time for consideration. Mr. Winter said, the Bank wanted no favour from the government or the public; they had derived far more benefit from the Bank than it had derived from them. (Hear.) The charter must either be continued or debt due from government must be paid to the Bank—(hear, hear)—and if it was paid the Bank would possess a capital that would defy all competition. (Hear.) The measure proposed by his Majesty's ministers was, in his opinion, preposterous. Mr. Weedon considered the proposition highly dangerous. He would therefore move that the papers be printed, and the discussion adjourned. After some conversation, the amendment was agreed to, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday—*Atlas*, June 2.

Lord Althorp's propositions, on the subject of the renewal of the Bank charter, were submitted to the House of Commons on Friday night. The following letter, addressed, by his Lordship to the Governor of the Bank, embraces a synopsis of the grounds upon which Government proposes to renew the Bank charter:—

Downing Street, May 2, 1833.

GENTLEMEN.—After duly considering the conversation I have had with you, the substance of which I have reported to my colleagues in his Majesty's Government, they have directed me to make the following proposals to you for the renewal of the Bank Charter:—

1. We propose to renew the Charter for twenty-one years, subject to this consideration, that if at the end of ten years the then existing Government should so think fit, they may give twelve months notice to the Bank that it is their intention the Charter should expire at the end of the eleventh year.

2. No banking company consisting of more than six partners shall issue notes payable on demand in the metropolis or within sixty-five miles thereof. Banking companies consisting of a greater number of parties than six, carrying on a business at a greater distance than sixty-five miles from London, shall have the right to draw bills on London, without distinction as to their amount, and to issue notes payable in London.

3. The Bank of England's notes shall be a legal tender, and shall not be payable in gold, except at the Bank of England, or at its various Branch Banks.

4. Bills not having more than three months to run before they become due shall not be subject to the usury laws.

5. An account similar to that laid before the Bank Committee shall be transmitted to the

Chancellor of the Exchequer every week, stating the amount of bullion in the Bank and the amount of notes in circulation, such account to be considered confidential between the Government and the Bank. These several weekly accounts to be consolidated at the end of the quarter, an average to be struck, and published in the succeeding quarter in the *Gazette*.

6. A bill shall be introduced into Parliament to regulate country banks, the provisions of which shall be such as to encourage joint stock banking companies in the country to issue the notes of the Bank of England.

His Majesty's Government have desired me to call your attention to the advantage which these different propositions are likely to confer upon Bank. Their tendency must be to extend the circulation of its notes, and by relieving bills at short date from the operation of the usury laws, will facilitate its transactions. The only relaxation of the exclusive privileges at present enjoyed by the Bank is the permission to be given to joint stock banks at a greater distance than sixty-five miles from London, to draw bills and issue notes payable in London. His Majesty's Government, therefore, think they have a right to expect considerable pecuniary advantage from the Bank. They therefore propose that the Bank should be repaid twenty-five per cent. of the fourteen and a half millions at present due to it from the Government, and that the Bank should make a deduction of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds from the sum now paid for the management of the Government business.

I hope that this proposal will be satisfactory to the Bank, and that the arrangements here suggested will speedily put an end to the suspense now existing.

(Signed) ALTHORP.

The Directors of the Bank, as stated in our paper of Thursday, have unanimously agreed to recommend these propositions for the adoption of the Proprietors; so that one great question may be regarded as already satisfactorily adjusted. Another, that of the trade with India and China, will, we doubt not, be arranged in a similar manner, and with equal advantage to all parties.—*Caledonian Mercury*, June 3.

THE BANK QUESTION.—The effect which seems to be aimed at in the arrangement with the Bank is to introduce into circulation throughout England a uniform paper currency, issuing from one bank, but sustained in circulation by the agency of the local banks: that this paper shall be itself a legal tender, though always convertible into gold on demand. Under this arrangement the paper circulation of the country will no longer be exposed to stocks from the accident of the failure of the credit of private establishments, and a drain of gold from the Bank itself will be no longer likely to occur from any cause except that which ought to produce a drain—an excess of the Bank issues or of the general circulation of the country—of which a demand on the Bank for gold exportation, and the cancelling of the notes paid in for the gold thus withdrawn, are the evidence and the natural cure. The introduction of Bank of England paper into circulation throughout the country to the exclusion of other notes, is not, however, to be effected by compulsory measures. In London and 65 mile round, the Bank, indeed, will be protected as it is at present from the competition (in the issue of notes) of chartered bodies and banks having more than six partners; but in the rest of England both private bankers and joint stock companies will be at liberty to issue notes, though the Government and the Bank will endeavour to make it more advantageous to them to act as agents for the circulation of the Bank of England paper. As may bankers already find it worth their while to issue the Bank of England paper instead of notes of their own, and as indeed the amount of private notes is now very much reduced, we may anticipate that the Bank of England paper will, before many years have passed, become the only paper in circulation of England. In the mean time, both in the metropolis and in the rest of England every facility will be given to the establishment of security banks of deposit, and for the transaction of every other kind of banking business except the manufacture of notes. It seems to be acknowledged by the Bank Directors especially by Mr. Horsley Palmer, in the evidence before the Committee, that in ordinary times their discount business must continue to be, as it has been of late years, comparatively small. The increase of the other business of the Bank and the establishment of new and powerful banks for the general business of banking will probably reduce still further the ordinary discount business at the Bank in Threadneedle Street. There may thus be practically a separation in ordinary times between the one bank or issue and the many banks of discount, the former and the latter not interfering to any great degree with the business of one another. In this way a result will be produced which we cannot but think an improvement, viz. that the business of issuing paper and of discounting bills will become entirely distinct, and that the currency of the country will not be exposed to variations on account of the state of the demand for mercantile accommodation. We have never felt the apprehensions which many able men have expressed at the consequences of the establishment of a national bank for the simple purpose of issuing paper. If the business of regulating the issues of paper money were vested in some body not dependent on the Ministry of the day, we cannot but think that the security against a wilful abuse of their trust would be quite as great as the country possesses against a breach of the same trust on the part of the bank Directors; and the principal regulations once ascertained, nothing but a wilful breach of trust would cause any evil. The chief objection urged by Lord Althorp against a bank

altogether in the hands of Government, and confined to the business of issue, appears to be that of which Mr. Horsley Palmer made the most in his very able evidence before the Committee, viz. that such a body could not in times of commercial pressure, give that effectual assistance to the commercial world, which the Bank of England is able to afford. We do not much whether this assistance afforded by a bank of issue is ever proper except when it is called for to remedy evils which that bank itself has caused; but if it be proper that "the commercial world," as it is called—that is to say some of the principal merchants and bankers in London should receive aid from the body entrusted with the regulation of the paper currency in any crisis, we do not think there would be any great difficulty in affording this assistance, as has been done in 1793, and at various times, by loan of Exchequer bills, without giving the Government the enormous influence which Lord Althorp dreads. But we cannot find fault with those who shrink from the experiment of so great a change as the substitution of a national paper for the Bank of England and country notes at this moment; and it appears to us one of the recommendations of the arrangement now proposed, that if it is carried into effect it will render the establishment of a national bank of issue safe and easy, if the experience which the country shall have required at the end of the ten or twenty-one years, shall make it appear desirable to establish it. The removal of the impediments created by the usury laws takes away the argument which has appeared to us the strongest for continuing permanently the power of issuing bank notes in the hands of the local banks. At times when the rate of interest is high, especially during the last war, when the Government itself was borrowing money at five per cent. or a higher rate, the legal rate of interest was not a sufficient inducement for the employment of money in loans on mercantile security, and in small and troublesome transactions throughout the country. The power of issuing small notes, and the power which dealers had of keeping them in circulation, enabled the banker to derive from the public a part of his profit which the law prevented him from receiving from his customers in a direct manner. The reasonable course, certainly, would have been that all the profit necessary to keep up the business of a money-lender should be paid by the borrowers, and not by the public; but as the law forbade it, it was well, perhaps, that the erroneous strictness of the law in this respect was counteracted by its laxity in another. On the whole, we anticipate not any immediate practical improvement (for that is scarcely needed) in the state of the circulation, but improved security against its relapse into a less satisfactory state; and this we hope, will be effected without any shock to any existing interest in the country. Whether the pecuniary terms between the Bank and the public are too easy or not easy enough for the Bank, is a matter of secondary importance, though it ought of course to be strictly investigated. Our impression certainly is, that the terms of the bargain are very beneficial for the Bank, but we have not seen the calculations on which it is founded.—*Globe*.

Bank Note.—The monied and mercantile classes were much gratified at the issuing of the following notice by the Bank of England, agreed to at the meeting of the Directors held yesterday. By this notice it will be seen that the Bank of England, during the period when the public securities on which dividends fall due on the 5th of July next shall remain shut, will advance loans of money at an interest of three per cent.:

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give orders that on and after the 6th instant, they will be ready to receive applications for loans upon the deposit of bills of exchange, Exchequer bills, East India bonds, or other approved securities, such loans to be repaid, on or before the 16th of July next, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2,000. each.—Bank of England, June 6, 1833."—*Morning Post*, June 7.

We understand that the proprietors of East India stock are to be once more assembled during the ensuing week, previous to the discussion in Parliament, regarding the proposed renewal of the Company's Charter. We have reasonable grounds to hope that a just and equitable arrangement will be the result.—*Atlas*.

DEATH OF SIR J. MALCOLM.—We deeply regret, among the deaths of eminent and distinguished individuals during this year, to have now to announce that of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S. on Wednesday, at Prince's Street, Hanover Square.—*Caledonian Mercury*, June 3.

The remains of the late Sir John Malcolm will be deposited to-day in St. Jeger's Church. The Duke of Wellington and several other distinguished military friends intend to pass the usual mark of respect on such melancholy occasion of sending their empty carriages to follow the hearse. Sir John was seized with the indisposition which terminated fatally at his seat at Wimbledon. He had left his residence in Princess-street, Hanover-square, to breathe a little fresh air. After his arrival he ordered his horse to be saddled and white standing in the stable-yard was struck with paralysis.—*Times*, June 8.

Alexander Ross, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed to the situation of Junior Member of the Supreme Council, in the room of Sir Edward Barnes, whose seat by these arrangements becomes vacant.

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the Proprietor by SOHARJEE CHURCH-LANE, the EDITOR.